

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919

(Eighteen)  
Page

VOL. XI, NO. 111

## MEAT PACKERS ARE RELEASED FROM ALL SUPERVISION

President Wilson Issues a Proclamation in Paris Under Which Restrictions on Margins of Profit Are Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In accordance with a proclamation signed by President Wilson in Paris and cabled to the United States Food Administration by Herbert C. Hoover, all the meat packers in the United States were released from supervision and control yesterday. It was stated at Food Administration headquarters that the President's proclamation released the packers from supervision of every kind, such as it was attempted to enforce under the Lever Law by the Food Administration. This means the abolition of all restrictions on margins of profit.

The following statement was issued by the Food Administration: "The President has signed a proclamation effective April 1, removing the requirement of licenses from all persons, firms, corporations, and associations licensed by the United States Food Administration, engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing (including milling, mixing, or packing), storing, or distributing fresh, canned or cured beef, pork, mutton or lamb. These licenses are, therefore, released from the license requirements and regulations of the United States Food Administration on Tuesday, April 1, 1919."

Powers Under Lever Act

Under the Lever Act authorizing control of foodstuffs by the government, the Food Administration had power to put the packers under license, to fix the margin of profits, and to withdraw the license for unfair practices, wasteful methods, extortionate charges and hoarding. Apart from the fact that the packers must still have a license from the Bureau of Markets, the only remaining control over food commodities is on cotton seed and cotton seed products, sugar and wheat and its products. These come under the supervision of the Grain Corporation in New York.

When the President's proclamation releasing the packers from supervision by the Food Administration was called to the attention of the senators who took part in the congressional investigation of the last session, they smiled and asked if there were any control of the "Big Five." As W. S. Kenyon, Senator from Iowa, pointed out, Mr. Swift on the stand before the Agriculture Committee of the Senate testified that the packers never realized the margin of profit permitted them by the Food Administration. A leading official of this same body admitted that the packers were found so well established that the best the Food Administration could do was to secure their cooperation.

Difficulty Met With  
The difficulty which the Food Administration met with in attempting to exercise any effective control of the packers is, according to senators who took part in the investigation, one of the strongest proofs of the need for federal control of those who manipulate the foodstuffs of the country. In this connection Senator Kenyon pointed out that as soon as Congress convened, the Kendrick bill, prepared by John B. Kendrick, Senator from Wyoming, for the control of the packers, would be introduced and passed with some modifications.

Commenting on the proposed creation of a "conference committee of the live stock industry," Senator Kendrick himself has given out the following statement: "Nothing should be done at this time to divert those who are in favor of the reform of market conditions from the main issue. Gentlemen's agreements among some of the parties to the problem cannot possibly afford a permanent solution. The interests of packer, producer and consumer may be conserved, according to my judgment, only by legislation which shall, in the first place, remove all grounds for misunderstanding and distrust and, in the second place, give full publicity to all the activities of both the producing and the consuming markets."

No conference committee can bring about these results, because no conference committee can destroy the absolute control which a few packers now exert over the stock markets on the one hand and the distributing systems on the other. It is essential that the packers be divorced from ownership and control of the stockyards and that the refrigerator car system of the country be placed absolutely at the service of all shippers upon equal terms. These reforms are fundamental and may be secured only by legislation. For that reason they should demand the first consideration of all concerned.

Wisdom of Movement Questioned  
"I cannot escape the conclusion, therefore, that a conference committee would not be of any benefit at this time unless it were called together for the specific purpose of agreeing upon some form of legislation. Otherwise it is more than likely that the conference would only have the effect of diverting attention from the real issue to merely incidental problems. While the conference committee, no doubt, is not so intended, and without

## JAPAN DISCLAIMS DESIRE FOR LAND

Reported Deals in the Lower California Section Said to Have Been Negotiated by Private Individual Nationals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Japanese Embassy cabled to the Japanese Legation at Mexico City yesterday a request that it inform the embassy upon the reported negotiations between Japanese subjects or companies and the Mexican Government concerning the purchase or lease of Mexican lands for agricultural uses.

It was intimated in both American and Japanese official quarters yesterday that the Japanese Government itself is not interested in any actual or possibly contemplated efforts by Japanese private individuals to obtain lands in Mexico, and further that there is no desire or intention on the part of the Tokyo authorities either to test the Lodge resolution, or to counteract any movement which is not wholly legitimate.

On several occasions, the responsible officials have warned against political agitation that might cause bad feeling between the United States and Japan, which, it is believed, would add to the difficulties at Paris. Any attempt, it was intimated, on the part of the United States to interfere with Japanese immigrants in such portions of South or Central America as do not come under the Lodge resolution might be used by the Tokyo Government as ground for opposition to the insertion of Monroe Doctrine provisions in the Constitution of the League of Nations. This possibility is clearly seen here.

Inquiry in authoritative circles disclosed that instead of 800,000 acres of land in Lower California, Japanese interests some time ago desired to obtain from the California-Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles a lease on a tract of 50,000 acres. The approximate facts are:

## BOLSHEVIKI FINDING USE FOR BOURGEOIS

Best Results Declared to Have Been Given by Using Knowledge of Bourgeois Specialists in the Moscow Region

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Russian Bolshevik commissariat has decided on the appointment of expert technicians to administrative posts. It accompanies the announcement with explanation to railway workers that, just as the old regime used workmen and peasants, use is now to be made of the knowledge of the bourgeois specialists. The announcement adds the application of the policy in the Moscow region has given the best results, and has encountered no opposition from the communist workmen.

## Success Claimed in Crimea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow Government communiqué, dated March 28, claims a Bolshevik success in the extreme south of Russia, where the railway crosses to the Crimea. The communiqué states that the enemy here was pressed back to the opposite bank of the Sivash Lagoon and the Bolshevik artillery is bombarding the Crimean coast.

A further communiqué, dated March 30, states that in the Donetz region, the Bolsheviks have occupied an anthracite depot and several localities south of Kholerovo, while on the eastern front, in the Mzensk region, they recaptured Mzensk and Polsovo on the Dniepr River.

## Bolshevik Activity in Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Preparations for international trade on the part of the Moscow Government are indicated in a Moscow wireless message stating that the Bolsheviks have already prepared stocks of merchandise for exportation. These include over 3,500,000 pounds of flax.

A further message states that the Russian commissariat for agriculture is considering the establishment of a forestry course, while a conference of members of the wool industry has taken steps to accelerate the purchase of wool, already in an advanced stage of growth in Astrakhan, Samara, Orenburg, and other regions.

## Further Reports of Radek

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow Government wireless states that news has been received from Berlin that Karl Radek, the leading Bolshevik propagandist, who organized the Spartacist rising, is soon to be liberated on condition that he leave German territory.

## Mr. Tchitcherin's Message

PARIS, France (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Another wireless message sent by Mr. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to Bela Kun, Foreign Minister in the new Hungarian Government, has been intercepted by the French Government wireless operators. The message was sent last Saturday and deals with the alleged spread of bolshevism. It says: "The revolutionary movement certainly is gaining in America. American newspapers say the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are especially impregnated by bolshevism."

"A riot has taken place in Philadelphia, which certainly must be attributed to Bolshevik influence."

## JAPAN DISCLAIMS DESIRE FOR LAND

Reported Deals in the Lower California Section Said to Have Been Negotiated by Private Individual Nationals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Japanese Embassy cabled to the Japanese Legation at Mexico City yesterday a request that it inform the embassy upon the reported negotiations between Japanese subjects or companies and the Mexican Government concerning the purchase or lease of Mexican lands for agricultural uses.

It was intimated in both American and Japanese official quarters yesterday that the Japanese Government itself is not interested in any actual or possibly contemplated efforts by Japanese private individuals to obtain lands in Mexico, and further that there is no desire or intention on the part of the Tokyo authorities either to test the Lodge resolution, or to counteract any movement which is not wholly legitimate.

On several occasions, the responsible officials have warned against political agitation that might cause bad feeling between the United States and Japan, which, it is believed, would add to the difficulties at Paris. Any attempt, it was intimated, on the part of the United States to interfere with Japanese immigrants in such portions of South or Central America as do not come under the Lodge resolution might be used by the Tokyo Government as ground for opposition to the insertion of Monroe Doctrine provisions in the Constitution of the League of Nations. This possibility is clearly seen here.

Inquiry in authoritative circles disclosed that instead of 800,000 acres of land in Lower California, Japanese interests some time ago desired to obtain from the California-Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles a lease on a tract of 50,000 acres. The approximate facts are:

## BOLSHEVIKI FINDING USE FOR BOURGEOIS

Best Results Declared to Have Been Given by Using Knowledge of Bourgeois Specialists in the Moscow Region

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Russian Bolshevik commissariat has decided on the appointment of expert technicians to administrative posts. It accompanies the announcement with explanation to railway workers that, just as the old regime used workmen and peasants, use is now to be made of the knowledge of the bourgeois specialists. The announcement adds the application of the policy in the Moscow region has given the best results, and has encountered no opposition from the communist workmen.

## Success Claimed in Crimea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow Government communiqué, dated March 28, claims a Bolshevik success in the extreme south of Russia, where the railway crosses to the Crimea. The communiqué states that the enemy here was pressed back to the opposite bank of the Sivash Lagoon and the Bolshevik artillery is bombarding the Crimean coast.

A further communiqué, dated March 30, states that in the Donetz region, the Bolsheviks have occupied an anthracite depot and several localities south of Kholerovo, while on the eastern front, in the Mzensk region, they recaptured Mzensk and Polsovo on the Dniepr River.

## Bolshevik Activity in Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Preparations for international trade on the part of the Moscow Government are indicated in a Moscow wireless message stating that the Bolsheviks have already prepared stocks of merchandise for exportation. These include over 3,500,000 pounds of flax.

A further message states that the Russian commissariat for agriculture is considering the establishment of a forestry course, while a conference of members of the wool industry has taken steps to accelerate the purchase of wool, already in an advanced stage of growth in Astrakhan, Samara, Orenburg, and other regions.

## Further Reports of Radek

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow Government wireless states that news has been received from Berlin that Karl Radek, the leading Bolshevik propagandist, who organized the Spartacist rising, is soon to be liberated on condition that he leave German territory.

## Mr. Tchitcherin's Message

PARIS, France (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Another wireless message sent by Mr. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to Bela Kun, Foreign Minister in the new Hungarian Government, has been intercepted by the French Government wireless operators. The message was sent last Saturday and deals with the alleged spread of bolshevism. It says: "The revolutionary movement certainly is gaining in America. American newspapers say the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are especially impregnated by bolshevism."

"A riot has taken place in Philadelphia, which certainly must be attributed to Bolshevik influence."

## THIRD SESSION OF IRISH PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—The third session of the Irish Parliament opened today with Prof. Edward de Valera and several Sinn Feiners recently released from prison in attendance for the first time.

A statement issued in connection with today's session said: "We have from six to 12 months to prove to the world that, having set up the Irish government, we have the courage to stand by it and make it operative. We are about to do the most serious thing done in Irish history for a century."

## REVIVAL OF ALL INDUSTRY AT HAND

Secretary of the United States Treasury Says There Exists Ample Gold and Credit to Insure Stable Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Throughout the United States, commerce and industry are beginning to show signs of renewed vigor, with the removal of government war restrictions, the financial difficulties occasioned by the failure of several large supply bills will be successfully solved pending the President's call for a special session."

The optimistic statement regarding the situation was made yesterday by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter addressed to William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York State, in answer to a request by the latter that Treasury officials should ask the President to call an immediate session of Congress to enact legislation in aid of the Victory Liberty Loan.

Predicting the success of the forthcoming loan, Secretary Glass said that an exhaustive review of the financial and industrial situation, conducted by the best experts available, indicated a high degree of stability. Whatever depression followed the cessation of hostilities, he said, the outlook is improving daily, and "there is no insufficiency of credit for the needs of any useful enterprise, nor insufficiency of gold to support the credit structure of the United States."

The total national debt after all war bills are paid will not exceed \$30,000,000,000, which is "small indeed compared with other great countries." Against this the United States Government holds \$10,000,000,000 of obligations of foreign governments. "I know of no one who does not believe that the Liberty bonds of outstanding issues will sell well above par before their maturity," Secretary Glass said.

## Revival Apparent

"Already commerce and industry begin to show signs of the renewed life which must follow the removal of the restraints and interferences which war has imposed," he said. "The problems which arise from the failure of the Congress to enact legislation for relief of the railroads, and other important legislation, presented a very serious situation, and one of great embarrassment to the government, but means will be found to carry them along until the time when Congress shall be called in special session."

"Discontinuance of government interference with the foreign exchanges, made possible by the cessation of hostilities, has demonstrated the true position of dollar exchange, which not only is at a premium in relation to the currencies of all of the European countries which were engaged in the war, but has now approached par or actually reached a premium with respect to the currencies of European neutrals."

"There is today no insufficiency of credit for the needs of any useful enterprise nor insufficiency of gold to support our credit structure. The payment of the government's bills, the settlement of its contracts and the liquidation of its liabilities, should go forward with all possible speed. There never has been, and never will be, lack of cash in the Treasury to make the payments. Now that the war is over, and the industry of the country is no longer subjected to the forcing process which was necessary to stimulate the maximum production of war supplies, the needs of industry and commerce for credit will automatically be greatly reduced. The government's expenditures, which shortly after the armistice reached a maximum in excess of \$2,000,000,000 in a month, should, after the war bills have been paid, shrink quickly back to say \$2,000,000,000 a year, in addition to the interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt."

## Bonds Forced Down

The chief reason, he said, for the depreciation in the market value of Liberty bonds, was "the wicked devices of bond sharks and swindlers who took advantage of the inexperience of many small investors in Liberty bonds whom the Treasury was, failing the necessary legislation, powerless to protect."

"Another element in depreciating the market value of Liberty bonds has, no doubt, been the pessimistic utterances of many people, who, like yourself (Senator Calder), have seen only the dark side of the page, and who have exaggerated, both publicly and privately, the difficulty of floating the Victory Liberty Loan."

## L'AFFAIRE HUMBERT OPENED IN FRANCE

Prominent Men to Appear as Witnesses in Trial of French Senator for Complicity in Dealings With the Enemy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The trial of Charles Humbert on charge of dealing with the enemy in war time began on Monday afternoon in La Grande Salle des Assises. Other accused are Pierre Lenoir and Guillaume Desouches, both charged with dealing with the enemy, and Captain Ladoux, formerly head of the intelligence service of the second bureau of the War Office.

Complicity in dealings with the enemy and embezzlement of documents are charges brought against him. The roll call of witnesses includes famous generals and such well-known civilians as Gustave Hervé, editor of La Victoire, Mr. Augagneur, and Albert Thomas. The prosecutor is Captain Mornet.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The Humbert affair quite recently took a remarkable turn. No sooner had the protest been made by the counsel for the late editor of Le Journal against the delay in producing the evidence of the commission of inquiry sent to the United States, with various sarcastic comments as to the manner in which that inquiry was being conducted, than yet another charge was launched against him by the military authorities and the suspension of parliamentary immunity was asked for in respect to it. Four charges had previously been brought against Mr. Humbert, so that this brought the number on the indictment up to five.

## Question of Civil Degradation

In making the application for the suspension of the parliamentary immunity, it is stated by the military governor that the facts alleged against Mr. Humbert come under Article 177 of the penal code, which provides for punishment by civil degradation of any person invested with elective authority who had been a party to offers or promises, or had received gifts or presents as a consideration of his obtaining or trying to obtain favors from the public authorities, and who would thus have abused the real or supposed influence given him by his mandate.

The statement of the demand for the suspension of the parliamentary immunity then proceeds to give brief particulars of the circumstances on which the new charge is based. It is stated that at the time of the establishment of the Salmson Aeroplane Engine Construction Company, Mr. Humbert subscribed for 50 shares of 500 francs which he immediately got rid of, and there were then handed over to him 150 capital shares. Why were these other shares given to him? is the question asked. The prosecution suggests that it was in order to gain the benefit of his influence and intervention on behalf of the company. Had Mr. Humbert exercised such influence? Had he intervened? On this point the prosecution produces in the first place a letter the company wrote him on Sept. 16, 1912, in which it was stated that the directors of the company had determined to allot 10 per cent of the capital shares as remuneration for all assistance that might be given them.

## Alleged Abuse of Influence

The facts alleged against Mr. Humbert were abuse of his influence with the object of obtaining business for the Salmson company, which is not joined to the proceedings. This assistance Mr. Humbert had duly given the company, and when the parliamentary immunity had been raised, the company was in the fight to a finish.

## PRICE WAR BRINGS 11-CENT GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—The gasoline war which has been in progress for the last two weeks in Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville was unabated yesterday, when gasoline was sold to consumers at 11 cents and to dealers at 9 cents. As there is no indication that either the Standard or Gulf Refining Company, will be undersold by the other, the price in the next few days may go as low as 3 cents to consumers.

## When the Price War Began

When the price war began, gasoline was bringing 23 cents a gallon at retail. The Refining officials charged the Standard Company with trying to squeeze out the small dealers. Standard Oil officials contend they are forced to cut prices in order to compete with Gulf. Both interests declare they are in the fight to a finish.

## DAILY INDEX FOR APRIL 2, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 13
Stock Market Quotations.....	13
"Cattle" Rules Since Trade.....	13
Best Year for United States Rubber.....	13
Company.....	13
Railway Earnings.....	13
Dividends Declared.....	13
Book Reviews and Literary News.....	Page 16
A Bookman's Memories: Kenyon Cox as Writer.....	16
Sketches of Ten Notable Italians.....	16
The Saturday Club.....	16
Each-Slovakia's Need.....	16
The Earlier U. S. S. George Washington.....	16
Notes and Comments.....	16
General News.....	16
Revival of Industry Forecast.....	16
France's Need of Goods Described.....	16
Bolshevik Finding Use for Bourgeois.....	16
Berne Delegates in Paris to Advise on League Draft.....	16
Packers Released From Supervision.....	16
L'Affaire Humbert Opens in France.....	16
Japan Disclaims Land Deals.....	16
Conscription Bill Making Progress.....	16
Chicago Reelects Mayor Thompson.....	16
Middle West Favors League.....	16
Trach-Won, Says General Maurice.....	16
Alleged Conspiracy Against Bohemia.....	16
Railway Deficit Analyzed.....	16
Rent Protesting Prevention in Philadelphia Sought.....	16
"Quarter Per Cent" Called Intoxicant.....	16
Aleppo Massacre Inquiry Ordered.....	16
Forfeiting Medical Bills in California.....	16
United States Government Declines.....	16
League of Nations Queries Answered.....	16
Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt May Enter Politics.....	16

## BERNE DELEGATES IN PARIS TO ADVISE ON LEAGUE DRAFT

Publication of Draft of Labor Convention Shows Provision for International Labor Office as Center of Information

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Publication of the draft of the international Labor convention has provided another subject for the consideration of that public opinion which has been of late anxiously concentrating on frontier questions and solutions, which will emerge from the deliberations of the Council of Four. The conferences at the Place des Etats Unis, President Wilson's residence, continue, as do the meetings of the Premiers at the Quai d'Orsay.

Preminent among the frontier problems facing the Council of Four are the questions regarding the left bank of the Rhine and the Saar Valley, to which the French lay claim, and the 40-mile zone east of the "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine, which they demand shall be cleared of German troops and fortifications. To satisfy all the French demands would defeat the purpose which the Allies set out to achieve in drawing up the League of Nations covenant, and it can be stated on the best authority, neither the United States nor the United Kingdom is ready to yield on this issue. Hence modifications in the demands of France will undoubtedly be made before the peace treaty is signed.

Meanwhile, Lord Robert Cecil has been holding a conversation, with delegates of the Berne conference, Messrs. Branting, Huysmans, Renaudel, Louquet, Henderson, Stuart Bunting, and Ramsay MacDonald on the amendments proposed by the delegates to the League of Nations covenant. It is stated that the American delegates have made several reservations to the league's labor scheme, and difficulties are also put forward by India and Japan.

## Annual Conference Proposed

The convention draft sets forth an outline of the organization which will include a general conference of representatives of the high contracting powers, which will meet at least once a year at the seat of the League of Nations, where will also be the international Labor office, controlled by a governing body representing the governments, employers and workpeople. The office will act as a general clearing house of labor information, and will issue a periodical in French and English, dealing with the international industrial questions.

The "complaint procedure" draft provides for a commission of inquiry, should the governments accused of infringing the covenant fail to put up a satisfactory defense. A commission consisting of representatives of the employers, workmen, and an independent party, shall issue a report which shall be published within one month of the issue. The offending State shall then be called upon to inform the secretary-general of the league whether it accepts the provisions, or whether it will refer the matter to the permanent court of international justice, which will be created by the league. The findings of this court will be final. Admission of membership to the league will signify acceptance of the Labor convention.

## Preamble of Report

The preamble of the historic document embodying the international social legislation code begins thus: "Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice, and whereas conditions of labor exist which involve such injustice, hardship, and privation, to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled, and improvement of these conditions is urgently required, as for example, by the regulation of hours of work"; and so forth.

It continues: "Whereas, also, the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations, which desire to improve conditions in their own countries, the high contracting parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by a desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following convention." Then follow the provisions already summarized.

## Kuban Envoy Seeks Help

PARIS, France (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Mr. Ducavitch, former Premier of the Kuban Republic, which was formed immediately after the first revolution and consisting of seven states in the Cis-Caucasian region, is in Paris with a delegation, and has presented a memorandum to the Peace Conference asking allied support to prevent the republic "being deprived of independence by bolshevism."

## Tschecho-Slovak Affairs Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The following communiqué was issued this evening: "A meeting at which Mr. Robert Lansing, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Stephen



Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino were present, was held today at the Quai d'Orsay from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. The conclusions of the commission on Tzecho-Slovak affairs were examined.

**Jugo-Slav Delegate in Paris**  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—President Wilson was again in attendance today at the meetings of the Council of Four dealing with peace problems. Between the sessions of the council, the President received the Bishop of Spalato, representing the Jugo-Slav interests in the Dalmatian coast controversy.

In the forenoon the President had a conference with Josephus W. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, shortly before the latter's departure for Italy.

**Aeronautical Commission Meets**  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The aeronautical commission of the Peace Conference held a meeting Monday to receive and consider reports from sub-committees concerning military, legal, commercial and technical subjects. The commission will hold its next meeting on April 4.

## RIGHT WON, SAYS GENERAL MAURICE

British Authority Explains the "Wearing Down" Tactics of Foch—Calls American Troops Fearless—Tanks Big Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Major-General Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, for three years during the war director of military operations on the British general staff, in an illustrated lecture, "How the War Was Won," gave a large audience in Symphony Hall last evening the benefit of his perspective of Marshal Foch's strategy, which brought victory to the Allies. General Maurice was received with great cordiality and all of his points were cheered.

"Who won the war is a question," he said, "about which there is a difference of opinion. You think you won it. The British think they won it. I think I can say the French believe they were the decisive factor, while Italy might say that her victory over Austria was responsible. Gallant little Serbia can advance its claims. It is right and proper that each of the Allies should have such an attitude. But the war was won by a higher power than that—the power of right over wrong."

After reviewing the events which caused the Allies to unite in one supreme military command under Marshal Foch, General Maurice revealed the plan which ultimately drove Ludendorff to ask for an armistice. Marshal Foch, he stated, reversed the tactics that had prevailed on both sides up to July, 1918, involving a great blow at first which sooner or later lost its momentum and stopped. His new plan was to exhaust the enemy by a succession of limited blows, carrying the attack only so far as the enemy yielded ground.

**Tanks Vital Factor**

The public at the time frequently wondered why the allied offensives suddenly halted. It was because Marshal Foch deliberately chose the plan of a series of wearing-down attacks, to culminate in one "big kick," as General Maurice quoted Marshal Foch. The British also varied from the customary tactics by eliminating the heavy bombardments that had preceded major offensives. They used the surprise attack made possible by the tanks, which, General Maurice said, were a vital factor in the operations which brought the war to a successful end.

"The tank made it unnecessary to accumulate large stocks of ammunition for the prolonged bombardments. These bombardments naturally gave the enemy warning of what was coming and where, but the tanks crept upon them after only sufficient artillery preparation to cut the telephone and telegraph wires connecting the enemy with his reserves. However, in the region of the Canal du Nord, where tanks could not be employed, the usual bombardment was necessary and this four-day expenditure of ammunition cost \$180,000,000. Thus, the tanks not only saved much money but made the more vital saving of time and gave the element of surprise."

By Sept. 26, when Marshal Foch was ready for his final "kick," the success of his methods had been justified in the reduction of the German reserves from 60 to 20 divisions and, with the 26 divisions of the United States Army which had completed training, he had a considerable superiority in rifle over the Germans. Of the United States troops General Maurice spoke in high terms, asserting that "they were afraid of nothing and for that reason they achieved great things." He said that the United States troops reached the objective set for them, Sedan, 24 hours before the British reached their objective, Meuse, and before the French reached their objective, Metz.

**Enemy Completely Defeated**

General Maurice declared that the signing of the armistice in November was a wise action from a military viewpoint. The Germans, he was told by generals of all the allied armies, were completely defeated. Marshal Foch had another great offensive planned, but further fighting would have cost thousands of lives and would have resulted in the devastation of Lorraine. More serious than these considerations, he was told by the generals and officers, was the maintenance of the supply system for the allied armies over territory utterly laid waste by the retreating Germans. Indeed, this difficulty was taxing the motor transport so heavily as to necessitate a suspension of further ad-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Shaded portion of map shows 40-mile zone east of the "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine which French demand shall be cleared of German troops and fortifications. French claims to left bank of Rhine and to Saar valley are also illustrated.

vance and so give the Germans a breathing spell. The Allies, he concluded, obtained all that is necessary for safeguarding the victory through the rigid terms of the armistice.

## BUENOS AIRES DOCKS NATIONALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through official channels, it was learned here yesterday that the strike situation in Buenos Aires is greatly improved, although shipping conditions in the harbor are not yet normal. Advice indicates that this has been brought about largely through the nationalization of the harbor and docks.

When the government took control of the shipping facilities, the strikers felt that their interests would be protected, and they returned to work. Cargo steamers, tied up because of labor conditions, have been loaded and have proceeded to their destinations, reducing the amount of freight that has been piled up on the docks. While the nationalization of the port was effected by President Irgoyen to meet the emergency, it is now proposed to have the port facilities permanently owned by the government, and the Labor unions have submitted a measure embodying this plan to the Congress. The measure has the support of leading statesmen, and it is believed it has a good chance of being carried.

## SOCIALIST CONGRESS FOR NEXT AUGUST

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The executive committee of the International Labor and Socialist Conference, held in Bern recently, and the committee charged with carrying out the resolutions adopted at the conference, at a meeting here today, decided to appoint a permanent committee to meet at Amsterdam on April 23 to examine the questions left unsettled by the executive committee. Among those present were Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, James Ramsey MacDonald, and Arthur Henderson of England, Jean Longuet and Pierre Renaudel of France, and Camille Huysmans of Belgium.

At the meeting in Amsterdam, it was agreed a call should be issued for another Socialist Congress, to be held in Switzerland in August. The principal question discussed will be the revival of the Socialist International.

## MINERS DIVIDED ON THE SANKEY REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In spite of the strong recommendation of the miners' national executive to accept the Sankey report, a conference of the South Wales miners at Cardiff on Monday decided by 166 votes to 102 to reject the report, and decided that the miners should be advised to vote against the national executive's recommendation.

On the other hand, the council of the Yorkshire Miners Association, at a meeting at Barnsley, decided to recommend the miners to accept the terms offered.

## 'TRIPLE ALLIANCE' AND INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A subcommittee of the "triple alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers, at a meeting tomorrow night will discuss the government's renewed invitation that the alliance should take part in the joint industrial conference, which reassembles on Friday, and should be represented on a permanent national industrial council, which will be formed.

It will be remembered that the "triple alliance," together with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, refused to take part in the joint industrial committee formed at the great industrial conference on Feb. 27, and their decision on the government's renewed invitation will be awaited with the keenest interest.

## LEAGUE FAVORED IN MIDDLE WEST

Senator Kenyon Says the People Seek Pledge of Future Peace—Monroe Doctrine and Domestic Safeguards Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Throughout the middle west of the United States, the people are strongly and almost unanimously in favor of the adoption by the nations of the world of covenants and understandings that will minimize, and if possible preclude, the possibility of armed conflict in the future. This was the impression brought to Washington by William S. Kenyon, Progressive, United States Senator from Iowa, after a trip to his State, where he sounded public sentiment on the League of Nations.

The people of Iowa, said Senator Kenyon, want a League of Nations, but at the same time the general sentiment favors such amendments to the league covenants as will safeguard traditional American policies and the national sovereignty over its own affairs. Senator Kenyon was one of the few Republicans who did not sign the Lodge manifesto. Though he disapproves of the present Constitution of the league he deliberately declined to go on record until he had addressed the people of his State and made a study of public opinion.

The amendments that would make the league acceptable to the people, "out there," said Senator Kenyon, are: 1. A declaratory clause reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine as a corner of American foreign policy. 2. Amendments specifically declaring that immigration, tariff, naturalization, and kindred questions should in no way be subject to action by the executive council of the league, but should be regarded as purely domestic. 3. An amendment clearing up the obligations involved in the appointment of members of the league as mandatories over other territories. The contention is that the United States should not be obligated to take over the guardianship of any country at the mere decision of the other members of the league.

Speaking before the Commercial Club of Washington last night, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, said that opposition to the League of Nations proves that the league plan is an international creation and represents a compromise between different nations all bent upon the same idea of preventing war. "When the league constitution comes back to the United States Senate, it will have had all the benefit of world-wide criticism," said Senator Hitchcock.

"Altogether I feel very much encouraged by the progress of discussion on the League of Nations," said Senator Hitchcock. "The opponents of the league have been compelled repeatedly to shift and change their position. They first conceived it as a super-nation, and sought to array prejudice against the league, and even pictured it as a Frankenstein power, enough to destroy any nation that helped to create it. They find it is not a super-nation, nor even an ordinary nation, nor a government of any sort, but merely a covenant between great nations which agree to act together through certain machinery and under certain regulations as sovereign nations to preserve the peace of the world."

## Mexico as an Example

Missouri Senators Criticize the Paris Covenant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Preservation of the Monroe Doctrine and of the sovereignty of the United States as a Nation, which James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, claimed would be menaced by the League of Nations as now proposed, were the main points advanced by Mr. Reed before the Chicago Association of Commerce here yesterday against the league.

Senator Reed claimed that the voting power would be placed in the hands of foreign nations to decide

questions that are now settled by the Monroe Doctrine. He used the present attempt of Japan to gain a foothold in Mexico as an example, and said that, under international law, Japan could not be kept from purchasing land, nor Mexico from selling to her or to any other nation. The Monroe Doctrine, he contended, is not and never has been recognized as international law.

In case a question of this kind were put up to the Executive Council provided by the league, to be constituted of nine members, the United States and the nations concerned in the dispute would not be allowed to sit in the deliberations. This would leave foreign powers, that might also be interested in getting a foothold, to pass upon this important question.

The Senator's declaration that the proposed league meant giving up the Monroe Doctrine and the Nation's sovereignty met with a vigorous "No" from a portion of his audience and an equally vigorous "Yes" from others. His speech was interrupted until he asked for kindly consideration by both sides.

## CHICAGO REELECTS MAYOR THOMPSON

Republican Candidate Defeats Democratic and Labor Party Candidates by Small Margin—Labor Vote Was Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—William Hale Thompson was reelected Mayor of Chicago yesterday by a small margin. His chief opponent was Robert M. Sweitzer, the Democratic nominee. Though Mr. Thompson is Republican national committeeman for Illinois, his return to office does not indicate any marked Republican sentiment along national or international lines. There were so many and such vigorously marked local issues that the election was decided on their basis.

The so-called religious issue played a considerable part in the result, though vastly less than four years ago, when the two identical men were first opposed to each other. At that time, Mr. Thompson won by the greatest majority ever given a Chicago Mayor. His great strength with the big Negro population helped to carry him through. The Mayor had a strong organization, and undoubtedly enjoyed the support of an element of the population which approved his attitude on the war. He also had strength among the Labor men. The attitude toward Roger Sullivan, who is a close associate of the Democratic nominee, helped Mayor Thompson, because of Mr. Sullivan's influence in local public utilities.

## Labor Vote Not Heavy

Party Spokesman, However, Says Organization Will Be Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—"Though the vote cast for John Fitzpatrick, the Chicago Labor Party's candidate for Mayor, was not as large as I expected, it will have no effect whatever on the future plans of Labor, politically," said Morton L. Johnson, secretary of the Labor Party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night when, on incomplete returns, it was estimated that Mr. Fitzpatrick had polled a vote of about 60,000.

"We shall go ahead with our campaign throughout the State, and will cooperate with the Non-Partisan League in forming a national party, and expect to nominate a candidate for President."

"Our campaign this time was largely educational. I am not surprised that many of the laboring men did not break readily from their old political moorings. It is a hopeful sign that they were not too ready to do so. Our party was new, and we had but a few months in which to campaign. We expect to carry on a year-round campaign for the Labor Party."

"There is nothing in the election to indicate that a Labor Party cannot be successful. The hope of solving the Labor problem in peace lies in the organized Labor movement through their unions and their political action. If not, it will be solved as it is being solved across the water in some places."

The Labor Party urged a general strike of workmen all over the city on election day, but the strike was not carried out with any great measure of success.

## Chicago Wets Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The city of Chicago voted wet by a majority of many thousands yesterday. The dries put up no fight. This made it perhaps the most peculiar wet and dry election ever held. The wets worked hard to get out a big vote as a protest against national prohibition.

The election was the result of a great local option petition the dries presented a year ago, when they wanted the election. The wets fought the proposition and succeeded in getting the petition set aside, but the State Supreme Court recently ruled it had been illegally disposed of and ordered it on the ballot. By this time national prohibition had come.

**SUPPLY OFFICERS ORGANIZE**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organization of the Society of Quartermaster Officers of the Great War was announced here yesterday. The signers of the articles of incorporation are 52 officers of high rank, including the heads of all the various branches of the army supply service. The list of signers is headed by Maj.-Gen. George W. Burr.

## FRANCE'S NEED OF CREDITS DESCRIBED

Mr. Douché Deplores British Suspension of Credits, Declaring France Is Dependent on Them for Rebuilding Her Prosperity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The recent suspension of British credits to France was the subject of an interview given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Douché, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in London.

"The position is a simple one," said Mr. Douché. "If Germany had not been driven into signing the armistice, and the war had gone on, the Allies would not have hesitated to continue the sacrifice of both men and money. In other words, France would have been given unlimited credits to kill and be killed."

"As it is, the nations have now reached the period of reconstruction. France has suffered more than others. Her industrial provinces are ravaged and her losses in the field amount to 1,500,000 men out of a population of 40,000,000. Great Britain, with a population of 65,000,000, has lost 600,000 men, and the United States, about 600,000 out of 100,000,000."

"France is crippled in her industries for the time being and must obtain goods from both England and America. To do this, since she cannot pay in exports, she must be granted credits. But there is apparently a reluctance in some quarters to give them. People do not understand that France is only asking what she must have to regain her prosperity, on which depends that of the world; for France is the world's bulwark against Germany."

"It is security we ask for. We want to be strong, so as to have nothing to fear; and this is the best way of expelling the chance of war. France therefore must be freed from any further German menace, and this can only be done by removing Prussian influence from the left bank of the Rhine. France has no idea whatever of annexation."

"She has no wish to have a large German population to administer; but the Rhine must become the rampart behind which western Europe may feel safe from invasion. Germans of the Rhine provinces must be allowed no military power whatever. Thus only will France possess that sense of security which she has unquestionable and overwhelming right to demand. It is the desire for security which inspires America's devotion to the Monroe Doctrine, and the British demand for freedom of the seas. It is for security that the world is clamoring. France, owing to her geographical position, is in even greater need of adequate protection than other nations."

"I am a believer in the League of Nations; but let us progress by degrees. The United States shows no signs of abating the tariffs. Great Britain is considering protection, and France is not contemplating any change in her economic policy. We are not all in one moment going to become so international as to cease being French, British, and so forth. This being so, we must obtain such guarantees of security as will enable us to live in safety. It is to the interest of the Allies that France should recover her prosperity. To do that in her present condition, she must have credit."

## BUSINESS TRIP OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will leave Washington on Sunday, and will sail for Europe on the Leviathan from New York on Monday. He will be accompanied by Stanley King, Assistant Secretary of War, and by Chester W. Cuthell, chairman of the Liquidation Committee.

This is to be a business trip on the part of the Secretary of War, and a very important one, it is said, since the chief purpose will be the adjustment of claims in which the United States is either a debtor or a creditor. Conferences will be held in Paris as soon as the Secretary and his party arrive.

## How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add



Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money  
Opportunities Come Thick and Fast to the Man With the Bank Account.  
Interest Begins APRIL 10  
Send for Circular, "A Savings Bank Account by Mail."  
**HOME SAVINGS BANK**  
INCORPORATED 1899  
75 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

and others will be held in London or wherever it seems necessary. Many of these claims, such as that for spruce furnished by the United States, and that of acids furnished to the United States, are perfectly definite and require only to be worked out in detail as to quantity and price.

There are many other transactions, however, which call for adjustment and the issuing of a statement, but in which there is no money to be paid over by either party. These are joint enterprises, undertaken by the United States and one or another of the Allies or those operations in which there were mutual obligations. These do not come under the category of claims, as the Secretary used the word. The amount of money involved in the settlement of the claims which are to be investigated and passed on has not been made known, but it is understood that a large amount is involved.

## NEW GOVERNMENT OF SALVADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has been informed through mail advice from the United States Legation that the inaugural ceremonies of the new President of Salvador, Mr. George Melendez, were celebrated on March 1 throughout the entire republic with great enthusiasm. The new government as officially announced is as follows: Minister for Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Justice and Charity, Dr. Juan Francisco Paredes; Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Justice, Dr. Miguel Gallegos; Sub-Secretary of Public Instruction and Charity, Dr. Hermogenes Alvarado Jr.; Minister of Government, Public Works and Agriculture, Dr. Miguel Tomas Molina; Sub-Secretary of Government, Public Works and Agriculture, Dr. Arturo Arguello Loucel; Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Mr. Jose E. Suay; Sub-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Dr. Hector David Castro; Minister of War and Marine, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque Sr.; Sub-Secretary of War and Marine, Dr. Francisco Tomas Miron.

## MUSIC STUDY URGED FOR ALL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In his annual president's address before the Music Supervisors National Conference yesterday, Osbourne McConathy urged that music be made a part of the course of study in every public school, and that it be given as much credit as any other of the essential branches. He insisted that it was of the greatest value in character forming and culture.

John Wesley Work Fisk of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, addressed the delegates on the development of the music of the Negro from the folk song to the art song. He was assisted by a quartet of Fisk students. Some 500 supervisors are attending the meetings this week. They represent schools and colleges in nearly every state.

## CANADIAN LIBERALS TO CHOOSE LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The national Liberal convention of Canada will be held on Aug. 5, 6, and 7, when the chief business will be the selection of a leader in the place of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the adoption of an after-the-war program.



is the perfect refrigerator. This silent but important center of kitchen activity makes or mars the food set on your table. Both hostess and meal are sure to be at their best when the kitchen boasts a

## HERRICK DRY AIR SYSTEM REFRIGERATOR

The Herrick serves perfectly because of its scientific construction and 27 prize-winning features. But it not only serves—it saves. Herrick insulation and airtight construction mean ice economy. Its smooth lining and easily removable drainage system save cleaning trouble, while its perfect preserving powers prevent waste.

**Outside Icing Convenience**  
Our free blueprint service for home builders adds kitchen convenience. Ask about this. Dealer's name and Booklet H-4 on request.

The Herrick Refrigerator Company  
604 River Street Waterloo, Iowa  
"HERRICK"—The Perfect Servant



**Attractive Spring Millinery**  
Embodying the Latest Developments of Fashion Moderately Priced  
27 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK  
**Harry W. Knauss, C. P. A.**  
CONSULTING INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANT  
H. W. K. Control Unit Bookkeeping and General Accounting System and Procedure for Manufacturers  
Particulars of Installation Upon Request  
701 DELAWARE ST., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

## CONSCRIPTION BILL MAKING PROGRESS

British Service Measure Passes Third Reading—Bill Declared Necessary to Secure Peace of Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The Service Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons yesterday, after the opposition had challenged a division, which resulted in 64 votes for, and 282 against the rejection amendment, moved by George Thorne, one of the Asquith Liberal whips. Liberal opposition again took the line that conscription was unnecessary and was, moreover, a breach of the pledge given by the Coalition at the election, while J. R. Clynes and other Labor Party spokesmen also argued in favor of a voluntary appeal. Sir Edward Carson, on the other hand, made a powerful speech in support of the measure, in which he appealed to the House to look beyond the domestic policy to the situation abroad, and the position at the Peace Conference.

Finally, Winston Churchill, the War Minister, again insisted uncompromisingly on the necessity for the government's decision. Was it really to be supposed, he asked, that they had no interest in seeing the world come to a peaceful settlement? The moment, however, Great Britain and her allies had divested themselves of their military forces, they would be powerless to intervene or exercise the slightest influence upon the course of events all over Europe. The world needed a ratified peace. Yet, were the government to do what the opposition urged, the moment Germany finally ratified the peace treaty it would lose all power to secure its final execution.

## Labor's Attitude to Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Parliamentary Labor Party has refused the invitation to appoint representatives upon the parliamentary commission for which the government is arranging a visit to Germany to inquire into the economic conditions there.

## BULGARIA'S TREATIES WITH AUSTRIA SHOWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Two treaties concluded between Bulgaria and Austria in the autumn of 1914 and 1915 are published by the Journal Des Debats. The journal vouches for the authenticity of the documents; but it cannot, for particular reasons, now publish the names of the signatories. The treaties show that Bulgaria had thrown in her lot with the Central Powers at the very beginning of the war.



## SPRING SUITS of Knitted All Wool Worsteds

ON the Golf Links, the City Street—for Motoring, Traveling or at School. An ideal utility suit for general wear. Firmly woven, they will retain their original freshness all season, no matter how trying the strain of wear. Rain won't spot or sun won't fade their attractive solid colors. Silvertones, and Heather Mixtures. On well-cut mannish lines, also semi-dress and very smart tailored models.

Sizes 34 to 44  
**\$31.50 to \$65**  
Tailored, Half or Full-lined  
**Dress, Suit and Sport Hats**  
Of original design, distinctive and individual.  
**\$10 to \$45**

**Jackson & Co.**  
161 Tremont Street BOSTON  
(Near Keith's Theatre)



## MODERNIZING A CHINESE CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
American and European engineers, as already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, are about to undertake the modernization of the Grand Canal of China, which, nearly 1000 miles long, runs from Hangchow to Tientsin, where it connects with Peking by means of the Pei Ho. Millions of gold dollars have been voted by the government for the work. That is to say, western methods are to be applied and so far as inland navigation is concerned, an attempt is to be made to invert the fixed, rooted customs of centuries.

How will the East respond? The chances are that the new China will bravely try to accept the inevitable, while the great mass of the people will remain indifferent for in matters of social progress China is still of yesterday.

Inland waterways, both artificial and natural, have been vital arteries of communication in China for centuries. In comparison with them, roads have held a secondary place. Indeed, roads are understood in the West can scarcely be said to exist in China. Practical and intelligent as are the Chinese, they have long seamed their Empire with imperial highways which, little more than tracks, have been left to take care of themselves. Today they are for the most part very much as they were when the renowned medieval traveler, Marco Polo, and the pilgrim Hweng-Tsang roamed along them. China prefers to use her abundant streams, by supplementing them wherever necessary with numerous artificial waterways. But the story of the roads became equally the story of the waterways. China neglected to keep them in repair or to protect them from the wear and tear of time and weather, so that often they are impracticable for the purposes of transport. The Grand Canal, that Martian-like waterway along which the junk has conveyed supplies from time immemorial, is in places un navigable, for the simple reason, if for no other, that the idea of undertaking public works for the general good is still beyond the imagination of the average Chinaman. The habits of the Chinaman of the Grand Canal have changed but little since the earliest days of its inception. A part of it was in use hundreds of years before the Christian era, another section came into operation in the Seventh Century and still another in the Thirteenth Century. Its beginnings are supposed in fact to have been referred to in one of the books of Confucius, and it is hoary in every part.

## String of Water Courses

The canal, moreover, is not a cutting, carried by a series of locks over extensive tracts at different levels. It largely consists of a string of abandoned watercourses, lakes, and swamps, crossed by actual rivers which, like the Hwang-Ho or Yellow River, discharge into it their muddy deposits and silt and choke its bed. The riverbeds and lakes are connected together by short artificial channels. Almost everywhere the canal has preserved the aspect of a winding river of varying widths, and the banks of which are dotted with pagodas and curious memorial arches. That enormous sums and an incredible amount of labor have been spent throughout the centuries upon the upkeep of the canal is doubtless due to the absolute need of doing something if the canal was to be at all usable. But the work was always inadequate. In the older sections of the canal portages have had to be utilized, the cargo being transhipped and much time being lost in the process. The so-called "locks" are of the most primitive kind, consisting of a number of stone posts between which are laid heavy timbers one upon another, to form the lock "gates." To admit vessels, these timbers have to be lifted laboriously one by one, while grounded junk, whose crews endeavor to pole them off the shoals, are a common occurrence everywhere. In certain stretches, the canal is above the level of the surrounding country, resulting in the flooding of vast tracts of land, which, however, are used for the growing of rice. The so-called "tribute fleet," bearing rice to Peking still uses this water route, but the greater portion of the rice is now largely sea-borne. One of the familiar types of boats seen on this great inland waterway is the flat-bottomed junk constructed of heavy planks. The square stern is curved upward to form a poop, while the hull is divided by transverse wooden bulkheads into water-tight compartments. It is a singular fact that Marco Polo commented in the Thirteenth Century on this very useful device, when it is remembered that the bulkhead was not introduced into Europe for ships until 1540, at which time it was heralded as a new and brilliant idea. The deck loads of these vessels are housed under curved covers of bamboo matting resting on permanent frames. There are one or two masts without stays, carrying large sails of cotton canvas, often riddled with holes. Upstream or when wind fails, recourse is had to poles, which are used in the same fashion as sweeps on Thames barges or wharries. The women take their turn with the men at the oar, pole or helm, and appear to make excellent skippers.

## Modern Dikes Necessary

China has doubtless discovered, ere this that it would have been much cheaper in the long run had the canal been constructed and maintained upon western plans. Modern dikes, shoring and locks are certainly necessary in order to keep the canal in a navigable state, and above all to prevent the Yellow River from silting up the canal and forming miles of useless marshes. This notorious river has a habit of shifting its bed, the changes known to history having often been upon a gigantic scale. Thus the Chinese authorities are realizing the necessity of their being equipped with adequate knowledge and tools for the

struggle with nature. Their engineers, too, are seeing that not only will the fight no longer be unequal, but that thousands if not millions of acres may be reclaimed as a consequence, and made arable. China, indeed, is gradually seeing the need of a complete change in mentality toward works of public utility.

For some time, however, the government may have to find the funds as best it can. It may have to meet the huge expenditure through general taxation or through special local charges. That the people will require a process of conversion to such things as a general tax for undertakings of general utility, goes without saying. A Chinese boatman, face to face with such an impost, would argue blandly that he had never complained about the canal, that he had no interest in lowering freight charges and economizing time or saving sheer muscular effort, and that the "improvements" in transportation would throw a good many people out of work. Such



Map Showing China's Grand Canal

It indicates the thousand-mile-long waterway, which, of great antiquity in parts, is to be modernized by American and European engineers.

logical reasoning will doubtless have to be accepted by the new republican government, whether it likes it or not. Later on, the government will be faced with the still more difficult problem of raising money for the maintenance and dredging of the canal once it has been modernized. A Chinaman is not likely to see the sweet reasonableness of giving for this purpose, when he will not even undertake a work in which he alone is virtually interested—the repair of his own house. He is anything but an altruist, and it has not without reason been suggested by one American engineer that it might be easier and better to build railways along the banks of Chinese canals than attempt to improve the canals themselves.

But that is the Chinaman's problem, so far as the Grand Canal is concerned, and it will be interesting to see how he solves it.

## AEROPLANES NEED LANDING PLACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia, April 1.—Aviation has made such extraordinary strides forward during the four years of the war, under the direction of the military and naval authorities, that the present-day capabilities of the aeroplane for speed and lifting capacity far overshadow the average facilities available for landing heavier-than-air machines in or near those large cities in the United States that appear destined to be centers for the aerial traffic of the near future. This fact was illustrated recently when two officers of the United States Air Service, Col. W. E. Dillmore and Col. C. G. Hill, were unable to make a landing at Atlanta in the new DeHaviland type machines with which they made a fast flight between Montgomery, Alabama, and Americus, Georgia.

The DeHaviland, equipped with Liberty motors of 400-horsepower, traversed the distance between Montgomery and Americus, 146 miles, in 70 minutes. This represents a speed of something better than 120 miles per hour for the trip. On alighting at Southern Field, near Americus, the aviators had to transfer to machines of the Curtiss type, having a speed of only 70 miles per hour. They were thus able to continue their flight to Atlanta in the slower machines which could alight on such facilities as are available here for landing.

This incident has caused those interested in the development of the art of flying in the heavier-than-air machines to lay emphasis upon the paramount need of the larger cities of the United States establishing adequate landing places, suitable for the requirements of the lighter and faster machines that are coming into use. It is pointed out that cities which have the foresight to make such provisions will probably be the first to obtain the aerial mail service to be established by the Post Office Department, and also the first to make general use of the aeroplane in a commercial way. The availability of the airplane for the delivery of merchandise revived another illustration recently, when The Atlanta Journal, a daily newspaper published here, delivered an afternoon edition to subscribers in Americus by means of the air route. The result was that these subscribers, in a city distant 115 miles from Atlanta, were able to read the paper the evening of publication, instead of the morning after, as is customary.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LYON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (March 6).—The House of Commons has grown so accustomed to the habitual absence of the Prime Minister that earlier protests have died away, and the situation is accepted as a matter of course. Recent events in connection with labor unrest have brought into prominence the lurking danger. Had Mr. Lloyd George chanced to be in Paris when the movement reached its acutest stage, in the determination of the united workmen to strike on March 15, catastrophe would have been inevitable. Neither Mr. Bonar Law nor the remnants of the War Cabinet permanently left in London would have had authority to deal with the matter. Mr. Lloyd George chancing to be

ministerial decision he has found a majority round about the comfortable figure of 200.

Frequent questions addressed to ministers in the House of Commons testify to the indignation the provision made for discharged munition workers and others temporarily employed during the war excites throughout the country. According to the latest official statement the list of beneficiaries includes: Civilian men, 191,371; His Majesty's forces, 63,277; women 427,734; women in His Majesty's forces 380; boys 24,538; girls 26,790, making a total of 724,090. The average weekly amount paid out during three weeks under the scheme was £250,000. The taxpayer, otherwise heavily burdened, would not grudge anything for the assistance of demobilized soldiers. It will be observed that they form a trifling proportion of the colossal total. The rest are men, or chiefly women, who have stayed at home and earned unprecedentedly high wages in connection with munitions or other supply of warlike stores. Had even a moderate portion of this excess income been set aside, either in the savings bank or in purchase of war loans, there would have been created in every household a sustentation fund that would have made things comfortable till fresh work was found. It is too well-known that the money was in many cases wasted in extravagances of various kinds.

The arrangement is not only a drain upon the public purse of something closely approaching a million a week. That is deplored. But the natural result of this exhibition of business incapacity in government offices, too frequently displayed during the war, is seen in the present condition of the labor market. The weekly allowance, exceeding in amount the pre-war wage, is payable only as long as the claimant remains unemployed. Naturally he, or she, takes good care not to find employment and at a time when the public are urgently seeking for help, domestic or out-of-doors, here are three-quarters of a million able men, women, boys, and girls loafing on their weekly allowance, putting off the evil day of returning to work till the golden stream runs dry. In the House of Commons feeling in the matter is intensified by the knowledge that nothing can now be done to avert the consequences of this egregious blunder.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 662)

## Our Contribution to the League

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Discussion of the League of Nations is mainly occupied with the building of the skeleton in and upon which it is believed this long-awaited child of the Twentieth Century will come into being, and function. Little is said or apparently realized of the essential elements which alone can impart life in any enduring sense to this body.

A mere alliance of certain nations, in the form of an organization, incompletely and only partially supplying the needs of the organism, would be of a pattern identical with those alliances of bygone centuries which endured just so long as the kings of that generation retained power or preserved friendship with their allies. When there "came a king who knew not Joseph," or the smoldering ambitions of a dynasty reawoke, that alliance became a house of cards, and, frequently, some of its signatories found themselves the victims of their quondam allies.

This was because the true organism was not effectuated; the skeleton of good intentions never inclosed a living inhabitant. In other words, the power that unites, that builds the vital parts of the organism and connects them in perfect interdependence lies in the body of a man never came into being. That power, from its high station, will never condescend to function through a mere organization or alliance. It has nothing in common with such makeshifts. That power finds expression only through a unified and coordinated organism, containing within itself all the instrumentalities of an enduring life. The

**PUSSY WILLOW YARN**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
The new Knitting Yarn for Sweaters, Slip-ons and Tams  
Spun from the finest, longest fibre wool into one non-spilling strand, it is beautiful, soft, silky finish and exceptional strength and elasticity. In all the desirable shades. Costs no more than ordinary yarn.  
On sale at Department and Yarn Stores, or write for samples.  
D. S. SALISBURY & CO.  
49 Q Washington St., Providence, R. I.

**Army Parliamentary Committee**  
The latest addition to the congresses of groups is a self-styled army parliamentary committee. Like its compeers it is endowed with a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a minimum of two secretaries. A notable sign of the new times is the fact that these sections are not created on party lines. The lion of conservatism lies down with the lamb of liberalism, and an energetic savior of the State, in the person of a private member overlooked in the formation of the Ministry, leads them. As events develop and the attention of the House is for a time centered upon practicable questions, they may not interfere. But the future is ominously full of potentialities from this quarter. Meanwhile the Premier is cheered by the fact that up to the present time when a division has been challenged on a

**Furnishings, Decorations and Antiques**  
**R. Forrest Russell, Inc.**  
27 West Forty-sixth Street  
NEW YORK

great documents of history, the real magna charta which have survived, have been of this order. But these have, up to now, applied only, in the main, to single communities and nations. The call of the hour is for a compact which shall bind together the nations with such cohesive strength, with such justice and universality, that it shall contain no fundamental taint that might later destroy the body of the agreement.

One of the taints which would tend to annul the benefits of this convention is that of race and religious prejudice. Danger signals of this are seen in the quarrels already evident, notably between some of the newly constituted nations of Central and Southern Europe. The fear of a reasonably regulated immigration clause is another. Japan is perfectly right in calling for an understanding as to race discrimination in this compact, but in doing this Japan must present herself with hands clean of aggression and ambition in respect to China. Another taint is any overweening insistence upon the superiority of race over race, expressed in terms of an exaggerated and reactionary nationalism. We in America should consider whether we are being truly represented by those who now declare for the America of the Nineteenth Century, who are unwilling to make the slightest sacrifice for the upbuilding of a world civilization in keeping with the spirit of the age. To follow such is to be the blind led by the blind. It has been written, "Let him who is greatest among you be the servant of all." By this standard, our innate worthiness in this critical time will be judged by the coming generation.

The uniting power, first referred to, which will impart the spirit of life to this covenant is neither racial nor patriotic, political nor economic, as some seem to think. These are exclusive, that is inclusive. It is the power of attraction or affinity which in the mineral and vegetable kingdom unites into their respective forms, and in the human realm has been called the spirit of brotherhood, the evidence of the oneness of humanity, the love that binds together the hearts of men. Unless this attractive power outweighs the disruptive prejudicial and limited elements referred to, the compact must fail. Are we ready to contribute our part of this essential element?

(Signed) ALFRED E. LUNT,  
Boston, Massachusetts, March 21, 1919.

## Sugar and Candy Prices

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

For many years prior to the war, what is known as common mixed candy retailed at 10 cents, or three pounds for 25 cents. Sugar then cost from 5 cents to 6 cents a pound retail. Today, sugar is twice as high, and the candy, a much poorer grade, four times as high. Why?

(Signed) F. H. SEIBERT,  
Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 1919.

(No. 646)

## Profit-Sharing and No Strikes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to direct your attention to Mr. R. A. Bartley's plan of solving the labor problem. Mr. Bartley's address is Toledo, Ohio. He built up and owns a very large wholesale grocery business in this city and is a wealthy man.

For the past 15 years, he has had in operation a real profit-sharing scheme. His living, and benevolence for church, etc., and 4 per cent on capital invested and expenses of operating the business, including salaries and wages of all sorts, are deducted; the balance of profit each year is divided pro rata among all the employees. The man who rolls the barrels in the cellar gets just as much of the profit as the highest paid salesman on the road. At the end of 25 years' service a man retires on a pension of \$50 per month. At 70 a man automatically retires on the same

**Max Schling Flowers**  
One of Our Orders  
from overseas was accompanied by the following message:  
"To tell you that you are the first in my thoughts today. I send you—no souvenirs of war, but symbols of life, love and beauty."  
What better thought can be put in the few words:  
"Say it with Schling's Flowers!"  
**Max Schling, Inc.**  
785 Fifth Ave., New York  
Phone—PLaza 7241

**THE OUTSIDE**  
of a refrigerator is just as important as the inside. It should be thoroughly painted before varnishing to protect it from dampness.  
**THE EDDY**  
REFRIGERATOR  
Has three coats of best lead and oil under the varnish.  
**INSIST ON PAINT—NOT JUST VARNISH**  
The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**D. EDDY & SONS CO., Boston, Mass.**  
Send for Catalog. Mailed Free.  
**Massachusetts Trust Co. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**  
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%  
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS  
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuables  
228 MOUNTING AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

Ask your merchant for  
**Common Sense Muslin Underwear**  
Made for Children Only  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

When You Need  
**FLOWERS**  
**Flowers delivered at a few hours' notice**  
124 Tremont St., Boston  
Phone Beach 0900

## AMERICAN COLLEGE AT BEAUNE

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—France is going to be endowed with a new university, founded at Beaune by the American G. H. Q. for the benefit of the 40,000 American soldiers who are to remain in France until the definite conclusion of peace.

Beaune, the sleepy little town of the Department of the Cote d'Or, celebrated up to now for its beautiful old hospice and as the native place of the great mathematician Monge, who accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian campaign, will rank amongst the famous university towns of France. Needless to say, the French civil population of the old city are extremely interested and slightly perturbed by the scheme which, for an unlimited number of months, is to transform their provincial surroundings into a teeming center of intellectual effort and life. The Beaune University will very naturally be run on the American system, and will consist of 14 colleges in which students will be able to take courses in mechanics, philosophy, chemistry, medicine, law, literature, and all the natural sciences and arts. In order to gain admission students will have to agree to attend the courses regularly for four months, and this will all count to the good when they return to their universities in America.

This temporary university will be under the direction of Mr. Erskine, rector of Columbia University, whilst the majority of the other professors will also come from America. The university is installed in a large hospital which the United States Army had built on the outskirts of the town. For Beaune itself could hardly offer hospitality to the large number of students who are soon expected. Moreover, a real town of wooden huts, provided with large airy avenues planted with trees, has been erected at Allery, a suburb of Beaune, where more than 1000 wooden sheds will serve as laboratories, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, and classrooms. This novel and picturesque university will also be provided with a large model farm, on which agricultural students may pursue their studies, while others who are attracted more by intellectual occupations will find ample matter for consideration in the 500,000 volumes already placed at their disposal by the American Library Association.

"Ah, ces Americains!" sigh the bewildered Beaunois, who have thus been unexpectedly plunged into the activities of American college life. "Is voient grand!" They also add, perhaps a trifle enviously, "They move so quickly! . . . And it is not unreasonable to expect that those American boys who are about to spend the time which must still elapse before they return to their country and normal life, in pursuing their studies in an American college on French soil, at the point where they abandoned them when there sounded the imperious call to arms, will learn much from their quiet French provincial environment, while giving to their hosts a profitable lesson in efficiency and the practical ability to do things quickly and well."

Even if the delicate blossoms of early spring survive the late frosts and glaucous children, there is still to be considered the general wear and tear of life in the woods. There is no peace in the summer woods. They are under constant strain. From early dawn, when the cows come to pasture, all through the hot days, when picnickers fall with shrieks of joy upon blossoms and fern, to the evenings, when there is no rest. Poets go snooping about when honest flowers wish to sleep.

Perhaps an eight-hour day for nature in the vicinity of cities would put tenderness in our hearts. We have already set the ban of social displeasure upon those who despoil the woods for money. The trailing arbutus, laurel bushes and rare orchids which once adorned the eastern woods have all but disappeared. The law has stepped in to save what is left of them. Who will curb the spring poet?

**"A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"**  
Black Silk Stove Polish is different. It does not dry out, can be used to the last drop; liquid and paste are of equal quality; absolutely no dust. You get your money's worth.

**Black Silk Stove Polish**  
It is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant, silky lustre that cannot be obtained with any but a superior polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off—it lasts much longer than ordinary polish—saves you time, work and money. When you want more, polish why not ask for Black Silk? If it isn't all we say it is your dealer will refund your money.

Use Black Silk Air Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove pipes and automobile tire rims. Prevents rusting. Try it. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tinware or brass. It works quickly, easily and leaves a brilliant surface. It is not excelled by anything on automobiles. WHY NOT?

**Get a Can Today**

## For Literature Distribution

—an all-metal container  
They are filling a need. Hundreds of Literature Distribution Committees find them valuable. All-metal construction—light—strong—hand-somely finished in baked black enamel. Appropriately lettered in gold.

Price 65c each  
Sent on Approval  
May we send you ONE on approval? Without obligation to you. Write for descriptive folder.  
**MULTIPLY DISCOUNT FUTURE CO.**  
922 N. 10th St.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

## SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

**BUY PAINT DIRECT AT FACTORY PRICES**  
I Pay the Freight  
I Qualify the Best  
I Make Fresh for You  
I Order, therefore, it has a full measure of durability in it when delivered to you.  
**PAINT AT FACTORY PRICES**  
GUARANTEED For 5 and 7 Years.  
We believe you will be greatly pleased after you use it.  
Instructions for painting with each order.  
Write today for my Free Paint Book and Color Cards. Tells why paint should be fresh.  
**O. L. CHASE, THE PAINT MAN**  
Department 35 ST. LOUIS, MO.



**'QUARTER PER CENT'  
CALLED INTOXICANT**

Secretary Baker Approves Decision of Judge Advocate-General on Regulations for All the Army Camp Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the brewers are threatening to make beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol, and to defend it as non-intoxicating in the courts, the judge advocate-general of the United States Army has decided that any beverage containing 1-4 of 1 per cent of alcohol will be classed as intoxicating, and this decision was approved yesterday by Secretary Baker.

This is less than the amount of alcohol decided upon by the prohibition supporters in Congress who, after considerable discussion, fixed 1/2 of 1 per cent as the maximum amount allowed for a beverage in the non-alcoholic class, this being the amount also accepted by the internal revenue commissioner and that defined in the situation of most of the states.

The ruling by the judge advocate-general was made in response to requests from camps and organization commanders for an interpretation of Section 12 of the Selective Service Act governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps. Vendors of beverages of many hues and many degrees of stimulation do a thriving business in these localities, and there have been so many attempts to make "near beer" nearer the forbidden liquor, and to give other drinks the stimulation and frequently the effect of alcoholic beverages that the authorities found it necessary to have definite instructions as to just what percentage of alcohol could be permitted. The one-fourth of 1 per cent decision is the answer.

It is well known that efforts have been made by those opposed to prohibition and its enforcement to arouse a sentiment among the soldiers at home and abroad in opposition to the regulation or suppression of the drink traffic. Subtly and openly, it has been suggested to the soldier that he is being taken advantage of, that he is being discriminated against. Military officers, welfare workers and others have not only felt the handicap of this kind of propaganda indirectly, but they have had to face frequent violations or evasions of the law in the attempts that were made to dispose of beverages which were obviously alcoholic but which were defended on the ground that no definite line had been drawn as to the alcoholic content permitted under the law to establishments within military reservations and to camp exchanges.

**DEFEAT OF BEER  
AMENDMENT ASKED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The Governor of Michigan has appealed to the voters of the State to defeat the proposed wine and beer amendment to be voted upon on April 7. In a statement which broke his continued silence upon the issue, the Governor declared: "I look upon this proposed constitutional amendment as an attempt to defeat the purpose of our prohibition law, and I earnestly appeal to the people of the State to go to the polls and vote 'No' on this proposition."

**INCREASED BUDGET  
FOR DOCTORS ASKED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A request that the Chicago City Council include in its 1919 budget an increased appropriation for doctors, nurses, and dentists in the public schools, is the answer of the city Board of Education to a published statement that the council intended to decrease its appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year. It is claimed by the Board of

Education that such decrease would destroy the work done by these professional employees. The letter of the Board further declares: "That necessity demands an increase and not a decrease in this appropriation."

The finance committee of the city council had raised the point that the Board of Education ought to bear the expense of medical inspection, although John A. Richter, chairman of the finance committee, stated a few days ago to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the finance committee did not intend to refuse an appropriation for medical inspection, in the event of the Board of Education being unwilling to bear the expense, but felt that it should be the function of the Board of Education to provide the money for it.

**CIVIC CENTER RESTS  
ON BOND ISSUE VOTE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—Upon the bond election to be held early in May hangs the fate of Boise's proposed civic center. For six years those interested in the capital's civic advancement have had in mind a civic center, sufficient ground space surrounding the Capitol to afford a proper setting for the beautiful building which is now hemmed in by inferior buildings on all sides.

This plan will give an entire block of ground on either side of the Capitol and a block and a half directly in front, with the federal and city and county buildings at either end. The plan is to include in the city and county building a large community hall and a hall for the relics which the Idaho boys will bring home with them. In this relic hall it is proposed to have a roster of all the Idaho men in the service of the late and the Spanish war.

The appropriation of \$500,000 made by the last Legislature for the completion of the Capitol was conditioned upon Boise's purchasing the block and a quarter in front of the Capitol, the price being \$135,000. The last Legislature also made provision for cities and counties to combine in erecting their public buildings. Tentative landscape plans for this civic center have been drawn.

**FULLER TIENSIN  
ADVISED AWAITED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the State Department has not received the report which it has asked for from Paul S. Reinsch, United States Minister at Peking, it has been learned on good authority that the recent disturbance in Tientsin in which two United States soldiers were wounded by Japanese had its origin in a disreputable quarter of the Japanese concession. There was another outbreak inside the French concession, but it has not been learned whether the two were related.

It now looks as if the matter were purely a local one, and if that proves to be the case it will be dealt with by the Japanese and the United States legation at Peking.

**GERMAN SHIPS FOR  
UNITED STATES NAVY**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five of the 12 German passenger liners allocated to the United States for the return of United States troops from France have been commissioned by the United States Navy. The Navy Department has just announced that the Zeppelin and the Pretoria were taken over last Saturday and the Patricia and the Graf Waldersee were manned last Friday. The liner Cleveland, the first of the German ships to be commissioned, has been renamed the Mobile. Most of these ships are now en route to Brest to load troops.

**NEW TRADE BOARD SECRETARY**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—L. L. Bracken of Munich, Indiana, who recently resigned as secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, yesterday was succeeded by J. P. Yoder of Washington, who recently was mustered out of military service.

**PLAN OF REPORTED  
CONSPIRACY GIVEN**

Allied Commission Appointed to Inquire Into Alleged Plot to Dismember Tzecho-Slovak Republic Arrives in Prague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Tzecho-Slovak National Council in Washington has been notified that the allied commission appointed to examine the charge of the Tzecho-Slovaks that Berlin and Vienna are in a conspiracy to dismember the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has arrived in Prague.

The details of the conspiracy as charged by the Tzecho-Slovaks, in so far as they have been uncovered, are as follows:

"German officials in Prague have been engaged in espionage and incitement of rebellion with the aim of annexing a large part of Bohemia to Germany. When the Tzecho-Slovak National Committee deposed the Austrian authorities, the German consulate in Prague ceased to be recognized as such, but its officials were permitted to remain in Prague for the purpose of looking after the interests of stranded German citizens. At the end of February a courier of the Berlin Foreign Office going to Vienna and Budapest was detained on the Saxon-Bohemian boundary, as his papers were not in order. In examining his belongings, a package was found addressed to Dr. Schwartz, former German Vice-Consul in Prague. The package contained pamphlets calling on the Germans of Bohemia to rise against the Tzecho-Slovak Republic.

"Dr. Schwartz was to circulate these in Bohemia. As a result of this discovery, Dr. Schwartz was secretly watched. It was soon discovered that he was the head of a spying service in the interest of the government of Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest, and that he also instigated rebellion in the frontier districts of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic inhabited by Germans. It was found that he had succeeded in placing one of his spies, Julia Palan, in the press bureau connected with the office of the Premier. Schwartz sent out false news from Prague to German and Dutch telegraph agencies with the idea of discrediting the new state. He was in connection with the German deputy Wolff, who had a similar bureau in Vienna. The Berlin Foreign Ministry sent him regularly propaganda matter to create discontent and disorder in Tzecho-Slovak territory. In spite of the proposed uprising in northern Bohemia, soldiers were enlisted and weapons gathered; former professional Austrian army officers were hired to act as leaders of this force.

"The German Consul-General, Baron Gebstatel, against whom personally proofs were lacking, was ordered to leave Prague within 24 hours, and Dr. Schwartz was placed in prison pending trial. The German daily, named Bohemia, was compelled to suspend publication."

**MEAT PACKERS' CASE  
EVIDENCE EXAMINED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—The dispatch by the Toledo City Council to Washington some time ago of a resolution asking prosecution of the five big meat packers in case of any violation of law, brought back word that the Attorney-General's office was examining the evidence submitted by the federal Trade Commission to see whether it afforded ground for prosecution. It was reported later in Chicago that the two men detailed for this work had about finished their labors, but no decision has as yet been made public by the Attorney-General as to what course the government has determined upon as justifiable.

The Toledo City Council's resolution was based on the federal Trade Commission profiteering report. Its preamble, which appears to have been largely quoted in the press, ran in

part that the "so-called beef trust was reaching out in a way to entirely control the general trade of other foodstuffs," and that "such artificial profits and control of trade are highly detrimental to our citizens and second only to the horrors of war."

Acknowledgments were received from the Ohio Senators Pomerene and Harding, G. Carroll Todd, assistant for the Attorney-General, answered for that office.

**MICHIGAN AND  
RECONSTRUCTION**

Report Submitted by State Commission to Governor to Be the Basis for Future Legislation

LANSING, Michigan—Immediate passage of a law that will forbid instruction to be carried on in any public, parochial or private school in the State in any language but English, such change to be made effective either at once or after a short transition period, not to exceed at the most two years, is one of the recommendations urged in a report of the Michigan Reconstruction Commission, which has been submitted to the Governor of Michigan by Stuart Perry, chairman of the commission.

This report consisted of a synopsis of the reports of 12 special committees that have investigated as many phases of industrial and social conditions in Michigan and as a result of its recommendations, the State Legislature is to be asked to pass a number of measures directed toward ameliorating such conditions as can be reached by legislation.

Among the bills that will be thus proposed is to be one providing for a system of state, county and community councils. This bill will seek the coordination of all public, semi-public and private efforts at social service the harmonization of issues between Capital and Labor, and the removal of other conditions that, it is felt, might give rise to discontent.

Legislation is also to be introduced providing for the immediate establishment of an industrial relations commission and a bill already has been prepared for its creation.

Conservation of natural resources, the question of unemployment and housing, Americanization of aliens, encouragement of agriculture and business readjustment and the inculcation of thrift were among other subjects discussed in the report.

**TRADE IS RESUMED  
AT BALTIC PORTS**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Trade Board announced yesterday the resumption of trade with Poland and with Estonia, one of the four Baltic provinces in Northwest Russia.

Action by the board permitting persons in the United States to trade and communicate freely with the two countries, the announcement said, was taken concurrently with the associated governments and followed a decision reached in Paris.

Shipment of commodities to Poland should be routed via Danzig, the announcement by the War Trade Board said. The Allies are now believed to have the situation relative to Danzig so well in hand that shipments through the German port may be made with safety.

**GOLD MEDAL FOR REGIMENT**

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

NEW YORK, New York—An official cable message from Rome to the Italian consul-general says the three hundred and thirty-second United States Infantry, composed of Ohio and Pennsylvania drafted men, has sailed from Genoa, where a gold medal was presented to the entire regiment for valorous fighting.

**BARRACKS**  
New in proportions and design.  
2 1/2 inch points  
With the reinforced Ohlong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.  
Always ask for  
**Lion Collars**  
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA  
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Max M. Bernstein**  
Fashionable Footwear  
for  
WOMEN  
in  
Short and Long  
VAMPS  
1540 Broadway, New York  
Near 45th Street

A JAX PATENT FILE WRAPPERS FOR  
A legal papers, specifications, contracts, etc.,  
sample with prices on request. Desaulniers &  
Co., Moline, Illinois.

**RAILWAY DEFICIT  
CAUSE EXPLAINED**

Walker D. Hines, Director-General, Says Actual Two-Year Loss Is But \$200,000,000—Aid of Mr. McAdoo Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—During an official visit in Atlanta, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, in addressing the Presidents Club of Atlanta, took occasion to explain that the Railroad Administration is not being operated at a total loss of \$1,250,000,000 for the first two years of its existence, as he said is estimated in some quarters. He declared the \$500,000,000 already appropriated for the administration, and the \$750,000,000 asked of the recent Congress, do not represent funds wasted through federal operation. The actual loss, he stated, aggregated only \$200,000,000, due to three factors, namely: increased war expenses, effects of a bad winter, and the fact that increased rates were effective only six months during 1918. This loss is chargeable to war losses. The balance, or \$1,050,000,000, while representing funds actually tied up, will eventually come back to the government. This sum is made up of the following items: \$340,000,000 tied up as working capital at the end of 1918, \$340,000,000 advanced to the railroads for betterments, and \$370,000,000 to be supplied the roads in 1919 for necessary improvements of their properties in the public interest.

Mr. Hines stated that William G. McAdoo, former Director-General, has agreed to act as special counsel for the Railroad Administration in New York State, and has declined to accept compensation for his services.

**NEW FIVES EXPECTED  
TO SELL QUICKLY**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prompt subscription of the \$200,000,000 one-year 5 per cent bonds to be offered today by the War Finance Corporation, is expected at the Treasury. Although the corporation will receive subscriptions only through Federal Reserve Banks, notification was sent by an investment house of Chicago that it would take \$2,500,000 of the bonds and expected to increase the amount today to \$5,000,000. The new issue probably will be out of the way before the Victory Liberty Bond issue is put on the market on April 21. Banks and brokerage houses are expected to purchase most of the bonds.

**SYNDICALISM BILL APPROVED**

LANSING, Michigan—The lower house of the state Legislature, in committee of the whole, yesterday ap-

proved passage of legislation which would make criminal syndicalism a felony, punishable by maximum fine of \$5000 and imprisonment of not more than 10 years. Criminal syndicalism is defined in the bill as advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence or "other terrorism" to accomplish political or industrial ends.

**NEW YORK HEALTH  
OFFICIAL RESIGNS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of this city, has announced his intention to resign, stating that he wishes to resume his private interests and professional obligations. He was appointed by Mayor Hylan and denies that there has been any friction between him and the Mayor. Dr. Copeland was appointed as successor to Dr. J. Lewis Amster.

Dr. Copeland's résumé covered the period of the so-called influenza epidemic, during which he refused to be stampeded into a panic of fear. For this he was roundly criticized, especially by members of the allopathic medical profession, one of the prominent critics being a former health commissioner of this city.

**FRANCE INVITES A  
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA**

NEW YORK, New York—The French Government, through the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, has invited the New York Symphony Orchestra to visit France. The invitation, which was addressed to Walter Damrosch, conductor of the orchestra, by Louis Lalerre, the French Minister, expresses hearty appreciation of the welcome given by American orchestras to the Soc.é des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris on its recent tour of the country and promises a cordial reception to the American musicians if they come to France. The local orchestra, which is allowed to set its own date for the visit, announces that the invitation has been referred to the president and conductor for further consideration.

**WESTERN SAMOAN  
CHIEFS CONCILIATED**

TUTUILLA, American Samoa—British Samoan chiefs withdrew yesterday their petition requesting transfer to American rule. They expressed dissatisfaction only with conditions under Colonel Logan, former British administrator. Colonel Tate, his successor, conciliated them and gained their confidence. Native chiefs of western Samoa, under British rule, were reported early in March as dissatisfied with the British administration. They were represented as favoring a transfer of the islands of Upolu and Savaii to American jurisdiction.

**PLANTING CROPS IN ARGENTINA**

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentine farmers who are refusing to plant crops this year have informed the Minister of Agriculture that they receive only one peso 41 centavos (60 cents) for 100 kilograms of corn. They refuse to plant again unless they are assured three pesos 50 centavos (\$1.49).

**RENT PROFITEERING  
PREVENTION SOUGHT**

Situation in Philadelphia Results in the Introduction of a Remedial Measure in the Legislature of Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The matter of rent profiteering has reached such an acute stage in this city and the surrounding districts that it has been taken to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in the form of a bill introduced by Representative James Walker. A hearing on the bill in the Finance Committee chamber, City Hall, was attended by real estate men and rent payers.

Representatives of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board and the Philadelphia Operative Builders Association took an active part in the meeting. They frankly admitted that rents are high, and declared that "the present house shortage will not be overcome until rents have advanced 50 per cent more than they were in 1914."

The principal question raised by the rent payers was as to whether the bill would provide a remedy for the situation. Various proposals were advanced, one of them being a state commission to act on rental disputes, but exception to it was taken on the ground that it would prove an added expense when the courts already are in existence and can readily handle such matters.

Robert J. Sterrett, an assistant United States district attorney, who was in charge of the government's investigation of rent profiteering in this district, stated that in his opinion the remedy lay with the Legislature. He said that he knew personally of hundreds of cases in which great injustice, and frequent hardship, had been caused by grasping landlords, and that there was scarcely any way in which they could be reached legally.

The bill provides, among other things, that a householder, whose rent is raised, or who is ordered to vacate his home so that it may be sold, can appeal to the courts, and this appeal will act as a stay on his orders while a jury is deciding the merits of the case. It is thought that the expense of court action will serve to deter any from taking such action who are not convinced that their case is a meritorious one.

## Advertising and Interest are Synonymous

There is never an uninteresting moment in advertising work.

Since January 1, 1919, the H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency has had the interest of a number of new accounts added to their unflagging interest in the old ones.

**New ones:**

- 1.—The advertising for the first Annual Aeronautical Exposition of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, held in Madison Square Garden, March 1st to 15th. Object: to awaken the United States of America to the necessity of keeping up with the aeroplane development in the balance of the world.
- 2.—National advertising of the largest aeroplane manufacturer. Object: same as above, plus individual development of business in commercial as well as military aircraft.
- 3.—A national campaign for a new textile line to be launched August 1st. Object: to give the trade and the consumer the best quality ever given in this line at the best price, and to spend the profits primarily to improve working and living conditions of those making the goods—one of the last words in scientific profit sharing.
- 4.—Joining with six other advertising agencies in the conduct of a national advertising plan for the United States Railroad Administration inviting vacation travel to the National Parks and the country's resorts.
- 5.—Aiding a national stove manufacturer in the resumption of full-fledged relations with dealers and consumers, after a long era of "government work."

The more interest we give, the more we have. Always enough interest and equipment to provide for new accounts without neglecting old ones.

**H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency**

440 FOURTH AVENUE

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY

**Maillard**  
NEW YORK.

Rich in Food Value

Delicious Nourishing Satisfying

**CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS**

1/4 and 1/2 pound Package



REPLY TO QUERIES  
ON NATIONS' LEAGUENew Jersey Republican Meets  
Objections Made by Senator  
Frelinghuysen to the Pro-  
posed Paris CovenantSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News OfficeWEST ORANGE, New Jersey—In  
lieu of the joint debate on the League  
of Nations, suggested by Maj. Everett  
Colby, a prominent Republican of this  
city, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United  
States Senator from New Jersey, has  
put eight questions to Major Colby,  
to which the latter has replied as fol-  
lows:"Why are any secret treaties tol-  
erated, and why is provision made for  
the publication only of treaties 'here-  
after made'?""The Constitution of the league pro-  
vides in Articles 23 and 25, not only  
that treaties hereafter made shall be  
published, but that all secret treaties  
heretofore made, which are inconsis-  
tent with the terms of the covenant,  
shall be abrogated. This was the  
common sense and effective way of  
disposing of the evils of secret treaties.  
To compel the publication of all secret  
treaties would have served no useful  
purpose and only aggravated old in-  
ternational wrongs.""Is not the league open to the con-  
struction that some nations will have  
more votes than others; that Great  
Britain will have four or possibly five  
votes, and the United States, the great-  
est nation of all, only one?"

## Where Authority Lies

"Some states will have more votes  
than others in the body of delegates,  
but this branch of the league has no  
authority to do anything but regulate  
its own procedure and appoint com-  
mittees to investigate. The Body of  
Delegates is the medium for publicity  
and discussion. The Executive Coun-  
cil is the authoritative branch of the  
league, and in this body, of which  
both the United States and Great  
Britain are members, each of the nine  
great nations, whose representatives  
will compose it, have one vote and  
only one.""There is an exception to the state-  
ment that the Body of Delegates has  
no power. Under the provisions of  
Article 15, a dispute which has been  
submitted to the Executive Council  
for inquiry may be removed to the  
Body of Delegates either by order of  
the Executive Council or at the request  
of either party to the dispute. While  
this would seem to give the state with  
more than one vote in the Body of  
Delegates the advantage, it does not,  
in fact, work out that way, because  
where a state is a party to the dispute,  
the provisions of the Constitution pro-  
hibit such a party from voting at all.  
Vote Must Be Unanimous"Furthermore, the Body of Dele-  
gates cannot take positive action to  
enforce its recommendations and pro-  
posals unless the vote is unanimous.  
This would mean that if Great Britain  
and the United States were parties to  
a dispute and the cause was removed  
to the Executive Council to the Body  
of Delegates, no delegate repre-  
senting the interests of Great Britain  
or the United States would vote, and  
before the league could move against  
the United States, every country in  
both hemispheres must stand against  
us—a probability so remote as to be-  
come a negligible factor in the dis-  
cussion. It is this provision for unani-  
mity on the part of the Executive  
Council or Body of Delegates before  
it can propose measures to give effect  
to its recommendations that has been  
overlooked by the opponents of the  
league; it is an absolute safeguard  
against the dangers they seem to think  
lurk in the instrument.""Is not the league open to the con-  
struction that assistance to establish  
independence will be given to people  
who were subject to Germany andAustria, and is it not silent upon the  
desires of the people who are subject  
to the Allies?"

## The Irish Question

"This calls of course for a discussion  
of the Irish question, and I assume  
that you believe Ireland should be  
granted Home Rule. So do I, as a  
British domestic policy. But unless  
you can prove that Ireland will secure  
Home Rule sooner if the league is  
not formed it is no argument against  
its formation that it does not guar-  
antee Home Rule.""Is not the league open to the con-  
struction that on complaint of any na-  
tion, it may pass or attempt to pass  
on such questions as the tariff and our  
immigration laws and the exclusion  
of aliens whose presence here we  
deem undesirable?""No; the preamble of the Constitu-  
tion of the league states that its pur-  
pose is to secure international peace  
by the firm establishment of the under-  
standings of international law as the  
actual rule of conduct among govern-  
ments; and international law clearly  
states that questions of the tariff and  
immigration are matters of domestic  
concern.""Is not the league open to the con-  
struction that we obligate ourselves  
to respect and preserve as against ex-  
ternal aggressions the territorial in-  
tegrity and political independence of  
all nations whether in America, Eu-  
rope, Asia or Africa?""Of course. This is the ground on  
which the league is based. Without  
such a provision the structure would  
collapse."

## In Case of Invasion

"Is not the league open to the con-  
struction that we may be in honor  
bound to send troops into Europe, Asia  
or Africa in the event of the invasion  
of one country by another?""I am willing to assume that the  
Executive Council will suggest the use  
of troops nearest the seat of conflict.  
The Constitution of the league gives  
the Executive Council no power to  
compel us to send troops anywhere.  
It can 'propose' and 'recommend,' but  
not 'command.'""Is not the league open to the con-  
struction that if we become a party  
we cannot withdraw, except with the  
consent of the other parties?""Yes. And I think it should and  
will be amended to meet this valid ob-  
jection.""Is there any good reason why the  
proposed league should not be dis-  
cussed, criticized and thoroughly un-  
derstood?""None whatever. It was meant not  
only to be discussed but to be criti-  
cized and understood as well, yet I  
fail to find either in your questions  
or the speeches made in the Senate  
sufficient reason for the senators' ar-  
rogant threat to the world that they  
would wreck the noblest ship ever  
placed upon the ways if it was not  
rigged and dressed in sail to their  
entire liking."RETURN OF SHIPS  
TO OWNERS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a re-  
sult of a referendum sent out to its  
members, the Boston Chamber of  
Commerce has declared itself in favor  
of return to the original owners as  
soon as possible of all vessels now  
owned and operated under requisition  
of the Shipping Board and Emer-  
gency Fleet Corporation of the United  
States. The vote stood 822 in favor of  
38 against. On the question as to  
whether or not the United States  
should immediately alter and amend  
the navigation laws so as to permit  
United States vessels operating under  
the United States flag to compete  
profitably in foreign trade with the  
vessels of other countries, there were  
844 affirmative against 44 negative  
votes.

## MILITARY ENVOY NAMED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Gen. Jacinto  
Treviso has been commissioned by the  
Mexican Government to visit Spain,  
France, and Germany for the purpose  
of studying military organizations.ALEPPO MASSACRE  
INQUIRY ORDEREDTurks Were Supposed to Have  
Been Disarmed—Georgians  
Seek Recognition of New  
Trans-Caucasian RepublicSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News OfficeWASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Reports of the recent massacre of  
Armenians at Aleppo, in which it is  
said 48 were killed and several hun-  
dred injured, were a surprise to offi-  
cials here, who had been advised that  
the Turks in that district had been dis-  
armed by order of the interallied com-  
mission in Constantinople after they  
had refused to give up their arms as  
provided in the terms of the armistice.  
The delay of the British soldiers to  
reach the scene of the massacre until  
two hours after it had occurred is ex-  
plained by officials, who say that the  
military barracks are outside the town,  
and undoubtedly the local authorities  
were unable to cope with the situation  
because of the suddenness of the at-  
tack. The result of the interallied  
court-martial of the several hundred  
prisoners, and details of the massacre,  
are anxiously awaited.The appeal for recognition of the  
Georgian Republic made to the Peace  
Conference by Mr. Tsereteli, president  
of the first soviet system in Russia  
before the Bolshevik revolution, has  
been transmitted, in substance, to of-  
ficials here from Paris, and is receiv-  
ing consideration. It is not believed  
any report from Washington "will be  
forwarded to Paris unless something  
unforeseen arises which would indi-  
cate that recognition of the Trans-  
Caucasian Republic should be with-  
held."There is a feeling in official circles  
here that such recognition should be  
accorded at the same time the status  
of Armenia is definitely fixed. With  
two such independent governments es-  
tablished and supported by the great  
powers of the world, it is suggested  
here a definite stand would have been  
made against bolshevism which might  
easily have a beneficial effect upon  
the European situation in the struggle  
against bolshevism now confronting  
the western world.

## Bolshevism Opposed

The attitude of Georgia and the  
Georgians toward bolshevism is one of  
Mr. Tsereteli's strongest arguments  
for immediate recognition of the newly  
self-established republic in the Cau-  
casus region. From the first, the pro-  
visional Georgian government, with  
the unanimous support of the people,  
has opposed bolshevism, and has so  
far succeeded in keeping the move-  
ment from getting a foothold in the  
country. In this the Georgians have  
been ably assisted, according to Mr.  
Tsereteli, by the Armenians, both of  
Armenia on the south, and those who  
had settled in Georgia.He says that the Georgians desire  
simply to return to their former status,  
except for the form of government,  
that they enjoyed for centuries until  
their voluntary union with Russia.  
With the disintegration of the latter  
country, the Georgians quickly estab-  
lished an independent government  
which has been operating successfully,  
in spite of Turkish and Bolshevik ef-  
forts to suppress it. Mr. Tsereteli  
makes the same point made by Miran  
Sevasly, that the Pan-Turanism of the  
Turks and the bolshevism of Russia  
are almost identical, and one is as  
menacing as the other to modern civiliza-  
tion; the two movements are now  
working in exact harmony, he says.

## Nations' League Favored

Mr. Tsereteli points out that the  
Georgian Nation is one of the oldestChristian nations in the world, hav-  
ing embraced Christianity shortly  
after the neighboring country of Ar-  
menia, which boasts of being the first  
Christian nation of the world. He  
declared the sentiments of the Geo-  
rgian people are in favor of the League  
of Nations, and that if a mandatory of  
Georgia is deemed necessary it need  
not be for more than 15 or 20 years.  
As far as is known, there is no move-  
ment to make the United States man-  
datory over Georgia.It is pointed out in official circles  
here that Georgia was suspected at  
one time of being pro-German, and  
was aided by the Germans at one  
time against the Turks, although the  
Germans and Turks were allied at the  
time. This, however, as explained by  
officials here, was when the Germans  
became alarmed lest the Turks should  
gain too great a control in the Near  
East and attempt to rival the claims  
of the Germans in their "drang nach  
Osten" ambitions. The Georgians  
were pressed by the Turks, and the  
capture of their territory would have  
been of no material assistance to the  
Central Powers, while after the war  
the possession of this region would have  
been of immense value to the  
Turks in case of victory for the Cen-  
tral Powers.STEPS TO COLLECT  
POLL TAX PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Poll  
taxes are legal; it is just that they  
should be paid, and I will act ener-  
getically to collect them," said Frank  
S. Deland, tax collector for Boston.  
"With only about 20 per cent of the  
1918 poll tax collected, we are behind  
the percentages for other years when  
the collections were entirely too  
small. If the response to present  
methods is not satisfactory, I probably  
will cause the arrest of some delin-  
quents in each ward as an example  
for the others to take note of, or take  
the consequences."The methods now being tried to col-  
lect poll taxes involve a demand for  
payment left by a deputy at each ad-  
dress, with a notation that payment  
may be made at certain schools or pub-  
lic buildings on certain days of the  
week. Mr. Deland's assumption was  
that if payments could be made in the  
neighborhood, the response would be  
greater. Since his plan was adopted,  
daily collections have quadrupled, but  
with more than 160,000 delinquents to  
reach the task, he says, is too large  
for the force at his disposal. Some-  
way of quickening the people to a  
sense of responsibility, he thinks, will  
have to be adopted.DRY ENFORCEMENT  
MEASURE PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, California — The  
California Assembly, after a des-  
perate filibuster by the liquor forces,  
has passed the Harris Bill provid-  
ing the machinery for enforcement of  
the National Prohibition Amendment.  
It permits the use of wine for sacra-  
mental purposes and exceptions are  
also made for medicinal and preserva-  
tive uses. Under restrictions house-  
holders will be permitted to have  
liquor in stock for purely domestic  
use, but not for sale, and always pro-  
vided that they obtain it without vi-  
olating the prohibition law.  
The bill had already passed the state  
Senate, which has also passed a com-  
panion measure giving the Attorney-  
General of the State power to act in  
those counties where the district at-  
torney may be negligent or indiffer-  
ent. The Senate defeated an anti-  
injunction bill advocated by Labor  
interests.AID IN ESPIONAGE  
IS NOT DESIREDUnited States Attorney-General  
Notifies Private Organizations  
That They Will Not Be  
Recognized by Government

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Private organizations offering to  
continue during peace the espionage  
work undertaken during the war to  
protect the public safety were in-  
formed on Monday by A. Mitchell  
Palmer, United States Attorney-Gen-  
eral, that the Department of Justice  
would not recognize them or have any  
connection with them, official or semi-  
official."Espionage conducted by private in-  
dividuals or organizations," Mr. Pal-  
mer said, in announcing his decision,  
"is entirely at variance with our  
theories of government, and its opera-  
tion in any community constitutes a  
grave menace to that feeling of pub-  
lic confidence which is the chief force  
making for the maintenance of good  
order."Following is the Attorney-General's  
statement:"During the past two months my  
department has received communica-  
tions from a number of private organi-  
zations calling attention to the fact  
that they have been formed for the  
purpose of systematically detecting  
violations of law and courteously of-  
fering to supply the Department of  
Justice with information of this char-  
acter gathered by them."

## Traditional Policy

"It will be impossible for my depart-  
ment to have any connection, official  
or semi-official, with these organiza-  
tions. This department welcomes at  
all times information which is ger-  
mane to its work, from whatever  
source it may come. It has been the  
traditional policy of this department,  
however, grounded on sound reasons,  
not to confer its sanction upon private  
organizations and not to establish with  
them any relations of an official or  
semi-official character.""The only exception to this long-  
established policy, if it can be called  
an exception, was the formation dur-  
ing the war of the American Protective  
League, which was organized with the  
approval of the Attorney-General and  
operated under the direct supervision  
of the Bureau of Investigation of this  
department. During the war there  
was need for such an organization to  
auxiliary to this department, and the  
members of the American Protective  
League rendered service of the great-  
est value. Nevertheless, my prede-  
cessor, Attorney-General Gregory, re-  
quested that this organization be dis-  
banded, and, in conformance to his  
wishes, it went out of existence onFeb. 1. It was his view, in which I  
heartily concur, that no organization  
even of this type should receive official  
recognition from this department in  
times of peace."

## A Grave Menace

"Espionage conducted by private  
individuals or organizations is entirely  
at variance with our theories of gov-  
ernment and its operation in any  
community constitutes a grave menace  
to that feeling of public confidence,  
which is the chief force making for  
the maintenance of good order. Fur-  
thermore, on reflection it must be  
obvious to every one that for a gov-  
ernment agency to maintain any re-  
lationship whatever with private  
bodies engaged in this work would in  
the end result in impairing the con-  
fidence of the public in the disinter-  
estedness and impartiality of government  
investigation.""I fully realize the patriotic and  
high-minded motives with which these  
organizations have been formed and  
which have animated them in making  
proffers of assistance to this depart-  
ment, but I am constrained to say  
frankly that I fear the work of these  
private organizations may produce  
harmful results. I, therefore, feel  
compelled to instruct the various of-  
ficials of this department not to enter  
into relationship with them."OREGON APPLE MEN  
SEND AGENT ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—In an effort  
to strengthen their acquaintance with  
the European trade by means of actual  
observation, as well as to establish a  
better understanding of growing and  
marketing fruit for export, the Apple  
Growers Association of Hood River,  
Oregon, has sent Dwight L. Woodruff,  
district manager of the association, to  
the United Kingdom, France, and  
Scandinavia for an extended business  
visit.The demand for boxed apples is now  
greater than ever before, since the  
embargo on their transport has been  
lifted, says the association, and it is  
of great importance to gather first-  
hand information which will aid in  
the further development of this in-  
dustry. The information which will  
be gained by Mr. Woodruff's trip will  
be passed on to the growers of the  
northwest, it is said.

## OPTIONAL BUSINESS TAX PLAN

ALBANY, New York—A bill de-  
signed to provide for an optional  
business tax was introduced in the  
Legislature yesterday by Senator  
Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida,  
chairman of the Joint Committee on  
Taxation. The bill would permit the  
governing bodies of the several localities  
to determine by ordinance or other  
enactment whether such a tax  
should be levied.FORESTALLING  
MEDICAL BILLSAnti-Compulsory Serum League  
of California Issues Statement  
on Proposed Legislation Urg-  
ing Defeat of Certain Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The  
Anti-Compulsory Serum League, the  
purpose of which, according to its  
announcement, is to awaken the peo-  
ple and the legislators of the State to  
what is going on in connection with  
compulsory medicine and to fore-  
stall autocratic legislation of this na-  
ture, has issued a statement on pro-  
posed legislation now before the state  
Legislature, calling for the defeat of  
certain medical bills.In regard to Assembly Bill 114,  
which would establish a bureau of  
child hygiene with the State Board of  
Health, appropriating \$20,000 there-  
for, the statement says: "Aside from  
the waste of this large sum of money,  
which will, of course, increase as the  
years go by, there is the purpose of  
turning the children over to the con-  
trol of the Board of Health so far as  
is necessary to permit the board to  
inspect, inoculate, or even isolate  
them as the board pleases." The  
statement says further:"Assembly Bill 347 gives the State  
Board of Health power to enact a  
sanitary code and make other health  
laws at its pleasure. The power to  
make laws should be left to the Legis-  
lature, whose sessions are open to the  
public and whose members are elected  
by, and are responsible to, the people.  
Quite the reverse is true of the State  
Board of Health. This bill also au-  
thorizes the State Board of Health to  
establish laboratories where vivisection,  
vaccination, and other question-  
able practices may be carried on.""Assembly Bill 569 requires parents,  
on penalty of being imprisoned, to  
furnish their children with medical  
attention, regardless of whether they  
believe in such attention or regard it  
as proper or necessary. This is a  
dangerous innovation, especially as to  
that large proportion of our population  
who no longer employ allopathic  
physicians.""Assembly Bill 549 requires teachers  
to furnish certificates that they are not  
affected with tuberculosis or conta-  
gious diseases. There is no more  
reason for forcing this hardship and  
indignity on teachers than on physi-  
cians, attorneys, street-car conductors,  
or any other class of people. The  
teachers should be protected from this  
invasion of their rights."


The "Regal"  
a New Regal  
Hat Top

## Regal Caps

Your cap satisfaction is assured in asking for a "Regal"  
—the essence of comfort and good taste in cloth headwear.  
Smart designs for motoring, golfing, traveling and general wear.  
Suitable dimensions and patterns for every need and taste.

Expertly styled { Men's \$1.50 to \$4.00  
Youths' 1.00 to 2.50  
Boys' 1.00 to 2.00

On sale at more than 14,000 good stores throughout the United States.

LOOK FOR THE "REGAL" NAME

Your dealer can supply you if you insist. If he will not do so,  
send direct to us, stating size worn and taste as to pattern. We  
will see that you are supplied.

THE REGAL HAT COMPANY  
Dept. C, 641-651 S. Wells Street, Chicago

A World Leader in Cloth Headwear

## Jamerson

### Superior Quality at Lower Prices!

It isn't a question of how low we can  
set the price. That would be easy if  
we desired to give inferior clothing.  
Our aim is to make the lowest prices  
consistent with good quality and of-  
fer, at that price, better clothes than  
the ordinary store. Here is an ex-  
ample.

### Silk-lined Suits and Topcoats

# \$24

### OUR NEW PLAN

makes this price possible by eliminating unnecessary expense.  
No high, first-floor rent; no free delivery; no credit accounts;  
all these mean a lower price to you.

## Jamerson Clothes Shops

PHILADELPHIA 2nd floor 1425 Chestnut	PATRONIZE THE NEAREST STORE	INDIANAPOLIS 2nd floor Washington and Meridian
BOSTON 3rd floor 453 Washington	CINCINNATI 2nd floor Fifth and Vine	ST. LOUIS 2nd floor 6th and Olive
		KANSAS CITY 2nd floor 10th and Walnut

TAKE ELEVATOR  
"Save the Difference"

Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 o'clock



## As perfectly tailored as your outer clothes!

EVERY one with its special  
pattern. Every one cut  
by hand. That is why  
Kayser union suits have a per-  
fection of line ordinarily found  
only in outer garments.

A tailored flap specially de-  
signed by Kayser keeps the seat  
always smooth and closed. Care-  
fully placed ribbons do away  
with a slipping shoulder strap.

No amount of washing will  
destroy the lines and fit of a  
Kayser garment. Its style lasts  
to the very end. It is tailored  
in. Ask at your favorite store  
for silk garments with the  
Marvelfit features and the Kayser  
label.

"Cost no more than the ordinary kind."  
JULIUS KAYSER & CO., NEW YORK.

## Kayser

### ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

## Marvelfit

Registered and patented

Copyrighted, 1919, by Julius Kayser & Co.







RECONSTRUCTION IN  
BRITISH INDUSTRY

Much Progress Has Been Made  
in Getting Capital and Labor  
Into Closer Touch by Means  
of Industrial Councils

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The reconstruction of British industrial life, according to various officials in the ministries of Labor and Reconstruction, is proceeding apace. While it is admitted on all sides that the work of getting employers and employed in England to pull together with some sort of sensible cohesion has begun woefully late, it has nevertheless been begun. "If the Whitley report had been compiled and issued four years ago," said one of the largest manufacturers in Great Britain recently, "and some such action as the establishment of joint standing industrial councils inaugurated, much of the present and coming labor unrest might have been avoided."

Most manufacturers and most British laymen, for the matter of that, anticipate serious labor troubles for 1919. In view of this fact, the progress that has been made in getting capital and labor into closer touch by means of the industrial councils may be recorded with no little satisfaction by the Ministry of Labor. Along the path outlined by the Whitley committee in its first and second report seems to lie the only possible solution of Britain's prospective difficulties. "We have made real progress," said an official of the Labor Ministry recently. "We are gaining ground, and most important ground at that."

## Infant Parliaments

The original Whitley report, submitted in March, 1917, aimed at securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen. The commission held that an essential condition to this end was adequate organization on the part of both employers and workpeople, as a stepping-stone to joint cooperation throughout the several industries of the nation. The first Whitley report outlined a scheme for organizing joint standing industrial councils in trades and industries which already possessed sound representative bodies of employers and employed. The second report dealt with the application of what were called trade boards, which had originally been called into being for the determination of minimum rates of wages in certain industries, to those industries in which there was not sufficient internal organization of employers or workmen or both, so that representative joint standing industrial councils could be formed. Out of that suggestion came the inauguration, under the Ministry of Reconstruction, of the interim industrial reconstruction committees, which are a sort of infant parliament in which masters and men meet and discuss matters of mutual interest and concern, and which expect one day, when their several organizations have become full-fledged, to merge into joint industrial councils.

The interim committees are a sort of preparatory school for the joint councils. They each serve the same purpose by bringing employers and employed together in a new way. In the old days a meeting between masters and men was generally brought about to settle some disagreement or point at issue. The two factions came to the council table with a preconceived idea that they had to fight the other side. There was little mutual sympathy. There was much mutual distrust. There was no ground for seeds of mutual understanding. Cooperation was difficult and rare. Today, under the growing application of the new scheme, the employers and workers meet over matters of mutual benefit. They look at one another with a very different eye from formerly. They begin to see things in each other they never saw before. In pulling together for projects that are obviously to their mutual advantage, they become acquainted. They have objects and aims in common that place them in closer human touch with each other. It is working well.

## The Other's Point of View

"It is undoubtedly a fact that the average employer, in the days before these joint committees, was less likely to see the workmen's side of an issue than the workmen would be to see his side. There was more tolerance on the part of the employed than on the part of the employer. Years of experience lead to this conclusion. The British employer has learned more about the point of view of British labor in the past year than he has known before. Labor, too, has had its eyes opened to many things it never thought about. All this may have come too late to have any very great deterrent effect on the labor unrest of the moment, but it is gaining ground and will play its part."

"The British Government has made it clear that it recognizes the industrial councils as the official standing consultative committees to the gov-

ernment on all future questions affecting the industries which they represent, and that they will be the normal channel through which the opinion and experience of an industry will be sought on all questions in which the industry is concerned. There is no intention on the part of the government in pressing this scheme of industrial councils to introduce an element of state interference in industry. The formation and constitution of the councils are principally the work of the industries themselves. They are independent bodies, electing their own officers, and free to determine their own functions and procedure. The general objects of their formation include offering to workpeople the means of attaining improved conditions of employment and a higher standard of comfort generally, and involve the enlistment of their active and continuous cooperation in the promotion of industry. That was the phraseology of the original committee. The scheme was by no means promulgated to promote compulsory arbitration. On the contrary, it is hoped that the councils will be capable not merely of dealing with disputes when they arise, but of settling the big questions at issue so far as possible on such a basis as to prevent serious conflicts. The two ministries concerned have definitely stated that whatever agreements between masters and men may be made for dealing with disputes must be left to the industry itself to frame, and their efficacy must depend upon the voluntary cooperation of the organizations concerned in carrying them out.

## Functions of Councils

"A recent statement issued by the Ministry of Labor mentions among the more specific objects of the joint standing industrial councils the regular consideration of wages, hours, and working conditions; of measures for regularizing production and employment; of the existing machinery and the establishment of machinery where it does not exist; for the settlement of differences; the collection of industrial statistics and information; the encouragement of the study of processes and design and of research; the improvement of health conditions; the provision of special treatment where necessary; and cooperation with other industries."

"The objects of the interim industrial reconstruction committees under the Ministry of Reconstruction are similar, within the limitation of their abilities. They are to be nursed when weak and young, and merged into proper industrial councils when they grow up."

"To give an idea of the manner in which this scheme of British industrial organization is proceeding, it may be stated that 19 industries have formed joint industrial councils, and committees have been appointed and are now at work drafting constitutions for 18 other industries who will adopt joint councils as soon as the constitutions are completed and adopted. Twenty-five other British industries, less well organized, have formed interim industrial reconstruction committees. Eight other great industries have established trade boards, upon which masters and men are jointly represented."

"Take the industrial council for the building industry. The employers' representatives on that council are drawn from 18 federations, associations, and institutes. The representatives of the men come from no less than 22 trade unions. A meeting of that council is bound to be able to express the opinion and desires of the building trade. Cooperation of those two score organizations must work for efficiency and general good."

"Signs multiply every day of combination of interest between employer and employed. Recently the industrial committee for the brush trade,

which knew almost no organization in pre-war days, made representations to the Canadian Government to induce Canadians to rear Siberian hogs. The disruption of business life in Far Eastern Russia resulted in a stoppage of the supply of Siberian bristles. The brush industry committee voted for an effort to establish a dominion connection of supply to take the place of the old-time supply from a foreign market. Similarly, the glove industry, the operatives in which were anything but organized before the war, has formed an interim reconstruction committee which recently made overtures to the South African Government regarding the shipment of skins for gloves to England. In each of these cases, the general good of the industry has been the main point of interest of both masters and men.

## Benefits of Getting Together

"Getting together has done good. In one industry most of the employers have for years been banded together in a well-organized body. The men's union in that trade has been less strong. Since the formation of an industrial council in that industry, the employers' association has agreed to employ no workmen who are not union men, and the men in turn have agreed that their union will not work for any firm in that trade which is not a member of the employers' federation. With such movements for mutual benefit afoot, there cannot but be better feeling and more sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of each side by the other. It must work for general utility."

"We are late with all this. It should have been started long ago. But it is started now. That is the main thing. Further, it is getting root, and promises to bear fruit. Without its promise, industrial Britain today would have little to which to look forward except chaos. There are rocks ahead, but the storm may not burst until better counsels have prevailed upon the less balanced element in the labor world. If we are saved serious labor troubles, the country may thank the joint councils and committees, and the Whitley report in which they had their genesis."

## BRITISH MINERS AND CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Negotiations have been proceeding between the Miners Federation and the National Union of Clerks for some time past, with a view to a working arrangement being secured along the lines of that entered into between the National Union of Clerks and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. These negotiations, however, the secretary of the National Union of Clerks states, have for the moment broken down, the position being that the National Union of Clerks is still the organization for the colliery administrative staffs. The union has always led the way in securing increases for colliery clerks, its latest triumph being an award just issued by the Court of Arbitration that colliery clerks 21 years of age and over shall be entitled to a total bonus of 34s. per week, with corresponding increases to those under 21 years of age.

MOTIVE OF TEXTILE  
STRIKE IS SOUGHT

Observers of Situation in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Raise Question as to Whether It Is Labor Struggle or Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Whether the strike of textile workers here is a bona fide labor struggle, as understood before the war, or part of an alien movement to overturn existing industrial and social institutions, is a question to which many observers are seeking an answer.

The attitude of some city, state, and federal officials seems to have been based upon the assumption that the strike is an effort to introduce a new element into the industrial life of the country. At least this is the construction placed in some quarters upon the failure of governmental agencies to take a more aggressive stand toward the strike, now in its ninth week.

## Action of Governor Cited

The action of Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in withdrawing his proposal that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration investigate the strike, is cited in this connection. John J. Hurley, Mayor of Lawrence, coincided with this view to the extent of withholding permission for use of a city assembly room for a public investigation by one member of the board acting for himself. Federal officials have remained more aloof in this strike than in other strikes of equal magnitude.

Leaders in the strike are alert to this construction of their activities. They reply: "Just as every strike during the war was said to be the result of pro-German propaganda, so every strike now is charged by the employers to be a Bolshevik uprising." They deny any un-American tinge to their demands and charge the employers are crying "Bolshevism" to cloud the issue. The strike, they reiterate, is a demand for a living wage, from the unskilled workers, mostly, and is of the same character as the 1912 strike, when bolshevism was not a label to be pasted upon any unrest workers may feel.

## Compare With Seattle Strike

The public had a distinct impression that the Seattle strike was a new type of labor disturbance in the United States and asks whether the Lawrence strike is of the same complexion. This is the point upon which disinterested observers are seeking the clearest light, because many citizens, who have only the sternest condemnation for bolshevism, sympathize with any genuine, law-abiding effort upon the part of labor to get not only a living wage, but a wage that will show some margin above current expenses.

Those who favor the Americanization of alien residents see in the Lawrence situation an argument for

their proposal. The fact that most of the strikers are of European origin, many not speaking English and not citizens, affords the employer who is selfish an opportunity, they point out, to charge that the workers are taking their cue from abroad. "If all the strikers were native-born Americans, or thoroughly naturalized Americans, it is believed the chance of imputing erroneous motives to them would be negligible. Impartial citizens are giving this phase of the strike more thought in an effort to arrive at the truth."

NOTES ON LABOR  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to official statistics published in the Labor Gazette, employment in January showed a further decline. Trades unions with a net membership of 1,141,767, excluding those serving with the forces, reported 2.5 per cent of their members as unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 1.2 per cent at the end of December, and 1.0 per cent a year ago.

Excluding demobilized members of His Majesty's forces, the number of persons who were unemployed on each Friday in January, according to the statistics of the government out-of-work donation scheme, was as follows: Jan. 3, 358,707; Jan. 10, 417,621; Jan. 17, 479,075; Jan. 24, 543,215; Jan. 31, 625,149. The number of demobilized members of His Majesty's forces in receipt of out-of-work donation at the end of January was 53,554.

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the department as having come into operation in January, to take effect either in that month or from earlier dates, resulted in the net increase of £60,000 in the weekly wages of about 250,000 workpeople. Reductions in hours of labor, taking effect in January, affected over 1,600,000 workpeople, whose recognized hours were reduced by an aggregate of 10,500,000 per week.

Further reductions took effect early in February, including that resulting from the adoption of the plan of a working day of eight hours for railway servants.

The number of trade disputes beginning in January was 105, and the total number of workpeople involved was about 460,000, as compared with 150,000 in the previous month, and 93,000 in January, 1918. The estimated aggregate duration of all trade disputes during the month was 2,918,900 days, as compared with 1,174,000 days in December, 1918, and 533,000 days in January, 1918.

## LABOR RIGHTS IN SASKATOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—Labor men whose concerted action secured the quashing of the conviction of J. H. Lewis, who was sentenced by two magistrates to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$2000, do not intend to let the matter drop. It cost the labor unions of this city \$1000 in connection with habeas corpus proceedings, and the union men claim that the government could soon ruin the unions by making arrests which would result in sentences which the union men would be bound to fight with all their resources. A campaign is in full swing to have all censorship regulations on the right of public meetings and the right to read such books as the individuals may like, abrogated.

## POLICE AND STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Union of Police and Prison Officers has been accepted by the Labor Party. "This is an extremely important decision," says the Labor Party. "Neither in London nor anywhere else are the police too well satisfied with their conditions or the methods of the government; and if their members in the organized labor movement known how to meet this new need, it may well be that the use of the police to break strikes will no longer be practical politics."

NO BOLSHEVISM IN  
THE CLYDE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. John Hill, the general secretary of the Boiler-makers Society, writing on the recent Clyde dispute says:

"I had pointed out the difficulty of working a 47-hour week on a one-break system in shipyards, and this was realized more fully when the time came to put it in practice. The fact that many thousands of shipyard workers were willing to go on working an extra seven hours per week—that is, to remain as they were—is sufficient proof of the genuineness of the grievance against the new method of dividing the working day."

"But notwithstanding all this, the dispute did not arise on the number of hours or on the divisions of the day. The dispute arose because the employers violated the conditions on which the men accepted the new hours, by cutting off seven hours' pay per week from a certain section of men who are paid by the hour. In this section there were, besides our own members, blacksmiths, shipwrights, drillers, molders, etc."

"The dispute is not an outbreak of bolshevism as the government-inspired press daily explains. It did not originate in Russia or Ireland or Scotland. It originated on the Tyne, a district noted for its loyalty and for delivering the goods during the war. And the dispute did not develop until the men concerned were denied a friendly conference to talk the matter over."

"This arbitrary reduction of wages is a violation of all rules and customs in labor negotiations. It is also a violation of the new wages act. This is a matter between the employers and the trades concerned which must be cleared up, otherwise joint conferences are only so much wasted time and energy."

"If we had a neutral chairman at the conference negotiating this question, the dispute would have been avoided. It only wants some neutral chairman now to settle it."

## Society Brand Clothes

WITH EVERY STYLE YOUTHFUL AND A STYLE FOR EVERY MAN



C. A. D. & C.

## Workmanship

THERE is but one standard of workmanship in all Society Brand garments—and this standard of construction is the high mark of the clothing industry. Varying costs of materials alone make a difference in the price of our clothes. Otherwise they would all be one price.

Look for the label on the inside pocket—our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

## Society Brand Clothes

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers  
In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited  
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

Curtains and Bed-Sets  
are Ready for Spring

We are sure you'll like them. They're dainty, diaphanous cottons, that put the completing touch on any room—that are the embodiment of the freshness and fineness of the months that come dancing on the heels of winter. They were painstakingly selected from the product of the best American factories.

## Attractive Muslins

\$1.75 to \$6.50 pair; plain, dotted, figured; ruffled or plain; some with hemstitched borders, some with lace edges.

## Simple Scrims

and voiles; \$1.75 to \$5.80 pair; many new ideas; striped, cross-bar, tucked, wide and narrow hems, drawn-work. More elaborate designs at \$15. Hand-made laces in the curtains at \$5.80.

## Scotch Madras

Cream tones, floral and conventional designs; some with valance, \$3.25 to \$8 pair. Madras curtains with the design in rose, blue or gold, \$5.25 to \$14.50 pair.

## Net

Plain, edged with lace, or with edge and insertion, \$3.75 to \$10.50 pair. Pretty striped net curtains, \$6.25 to \$9.75 pair.

## Also

Cluny lace curtains. Marie Antoinette curtains. Brussels and tambour lace and Princess curtains.

Lace panels, from the American-made at \$2.85 each to the elaborate combination of hand-made Cluny, filet and hand-embroidery, at \$55.

## Bed-Sets

35 styles to choose from. Plain and dotted Swiss, nets, scrims, voiles, with various combinations of laces and motifs. \$4 to \$65 the set.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

NAIAD  
Dress Shields

For the dainty woman and the dainty frock. Naiad Dress Shields will add to comfort and give protection to the lightest garment.

Naiad Dress Shields Are Odorless.

They are Made Without Rubber

Naiad Dress Shields are easily washed and ironed and always look new.

Sold by progressive dealers everywhere. Send for illustrated Price List "CO."

THE C. E. CONOVER CO.,

Manufacturers

101 Franklin Street

NEW YORK



## Jordan Marsh Company

Our Permanent  
Guarantees

We Guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low as, and in many instances lower than, the same article can be bought elsewhere in New England.

We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

Jordan Marsh  
Company  
Boston, Mass.

VENUS  
PENCILS

17 Black Degrees and 3 Copying

One of the largest  
selling quality pencils  
in the world  
American Lead Pencil Co.  
220 Fifth Avenue, New York

## AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL, PIANO RECITAL.  
ARTHUR SHATTUCK.  
Saturday afternoon, April 5th at three.  
Tickets for sale at Jordan Hall. Mail orders: A. H. HANDLEY, 160 Burlington Street, Boston, Mass.

JORDAN HALL, Tues. Eve. April 8, at 8.15  
SONG RECITAL.  
Mme. Hudson-Alexander  
Soprano  
Tickets, 400 Burlington St., Mason & Hamilton Bldg.



## SECOND IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Deferred Owing to War, Sir Harry Brittain Will Make Arrangements for Holding It in Canada in 1920

**LONDON, England.**—It was on a June day in 1909 that Lord Rosebery, in a speech which those privileged to hear never forgot, "welcomed home" the representatives of the press of the British Empire, whose members had gathered in London to attend the First Imperial Press Conference. The great audience of 800 newspapermen which listened to Lord Rosebery's speech have had occasion since that day to remember the words with which the speaker referred to the ominous calm which then prevailed in Europe, a calm which he could not but fear presaged some catastrophe which might entail the return of old Europe to an age of barbarism.

### Calling the Press Together

Not only in such words of warning did the first meeting of this Parliament of the Empire Press sound a bugle call to watchfulness. In many of the speeches of the delegates from Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, expression is found of that realization of the need for loyalty and closer cooperation as the basis on which the relations between the old and new countries must be established and maintained. From what a depth and sincerity of feeling such words sprang the events of the last four years have served to show. Prophetic, too, of a world's need of the protection which a part of liberty-loving nations provides was the initiative taken by Sir Harry Brittain in proposing the calling together of the leading newspaper men from every part of the Empire. The success which attended the conference and its immediate results were proof enough that a hitherto unrealized need had been diagnosed and effectually met.

The first fruit of the conference was following on discussions with the post office authorities and the cable companies, the reduction of the press cable rates first by the Pacific cable board and then on the "via Eastern" service. Another immediate and important outcome of the conference was the formation of the Empire Press Union. The union was the instrument which, before leaving the shores of England, the Dominion representatives and their British colleagues fashioned for themselves as a means of preserving the association which had been so happily inaugurated and which it was resolved should be continued and extended.

What the indirect results of the Imperial Press Conference would be was already apparent in the language of faith and vision in which the Empire representatives themselves expressed their conviction, that the idea which had brought them across the seas to the little island on the edge of the Atlantic would develop into something vital to the future of the British Commonwealth.

The second meeting of Empire Press representatives would, it was decided, be held in a Dominion capital. The year fixed upon was 1915. Both Canada and Australia desired to have the first possible opportunity of extending hospitality to the press of Britain and the sister states, and it was ultimately decided that Ottawa should be the place appointed for "the gathering of the tribes" in 1915. That year found the British Empire fighting for its existence and that of civilized humanity in a war which revealed to those nations ignorant of it what the British Empire really meant. Now that hostilities of the battlefield, at any rate, have ceased, the time appears to be coming ripe for the holding of the deferred Second Imperial Press Conference. The idea was mooted at a recent meeting of the Empire Press Union, and Sir Harry Brittain was asked to form a small delegation with Mr. Percy Hurd, for the purpose of bringing the matter to the notice of Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, with whom was Mr. John D. Lee, editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, was at the time over in London from the Paris Peace Conference. The delegation visited him the very afternoon on which it had been formed, and as

the result of the conversation which took place on "this side," an official invitation was soon after received from the Canadian press. At a further meeting of the Empire Press Union, Canada's invitation was accepted on behalf of the British press. The 1920 Imperial Press Conference in Canada will form a milestone along the road to the realization of "a British Empire peopled by men and women of one race, one language, and one desire to maintain intact the traditions of political and personal liberty"—to quote the words of Viscount Escher at the final sitting of the conference in 1909.

### Organizer of First Conference

Sir Harry Brittain, honorary member of the Empire Press Union, the author and preeminently successful organizer of the first conference, has been asked to act as a link between the old country and the eldest of the dominions in furthering the necessary arrangements for the 1920 gathering. Sir Harry Brittain declared of the 1909 conference that if it had taken him 10 years to organize instead of two he would not have grudged the time. Whatever his office as "link" may entail, he will carry through the effort with the same zest and enthusiasm as he showed in 1909. Convinced as he was, from the very beginning, of the usefulness of the conference scheme, the events of the last few years can but have strengthened him in the opinion that no better service can be rendered the world today than in promoting the unity and strength of the society of nations known as the British Empire.

## WOMEN WORKERS' CHARTER ADOPTED

**LONDON, England.**—At an Albert Hall demonstration a Women Workers' charter was outlined and adopted. Resolutions were passed with enthusiasm demanding for women the right to work, to live, and to leisure. The first resolution demanded the provision of suitable work or full maintenance "for all workers, whether by hand or brain"; the second, "security against want, and a wage sufficient to maintain health and happiness"; and the third, "time to think, play, and do things." Included in the resolutions were demands for the retention of national factories, the extension of the Wages Regulations Act, and the fixing of a 40-hour week.

Miss Mary McArthur, who presided, said that they had been promised a new world, but they did not understand by that that a redistribution of wealth would mean the setting up of a new rich class, and a new intolerable autocracy of wealth. Referring to the unemployment donation scheme for discharged munition workers, she declared that it was not statesmanship, and would do nothing at all to solve the unemployment problem, any more than the machine guns would solve the problem of labor unrest. "Women," she said, "do not want doles or charity, neither are they prepared to submit to slavery. All they want is work and reasonable conditions."

Miss Susan Lawrence said that women demanded that the apathy and indifference of the government should cease, and that permanent machinery should be set up to regularize wages. Mr. Harry Gosling urged the workers to stick together, and, hinting at the power of the "Triple Alliance"—the miners, railwaymen, and transport workers—declared: "What we want is one big union. Then we will do things."

### NEW ARMY ADMINISTRATORS

**STRASBOURG, France.**—Two military territorial administrators are being established for Lorraine and Alsace with their headquarters at Metz and Strasbourg, respectively. The officers in charge of these territorial administrations will exercise the same powers as officers holding similar posts in military areas of other parts of France. The territorial administration in Strasbourg will be in charge of General Hirschauer, and that of Metz in charge of General Maudhui, Governor of the town. General Gouraud remains in command of the fourth army.

## ALCOHOL QUESTION IN FRENCH SENATE

State, Through Finance Minister, Will Take Charge of Purchase and Sale of Alcohol

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS, France.**—The alcohol question has just been before the French Senate in an interesting form. It may be remembered that the Provisional Financial Bill for the first quarter of this year contained a curious, and special point, Article VI, relative to the establishment of a new, provisional régime in the matter of alcohol, its distribution and sale, and the establishment of an Alcohol Office for the application of this régime was commended. At the request of the Finance Commission, the Senate separated this article from the rest of the bill, so as to permit of a more thorough and independent examination of its merits, the Chamber approving of this separation.

### Alcohol Office Not Desired

The commission now produced the result of its investigations into the merits of the proposition put forward in Article VI, and Mr. Millies Lacroix, the rapporteur-general, set forth the decisions that had been reached. The commission did not approve of the setting up of an Alcohol Office as had been proposed. It suggested that an office should be charged with the buying and selling of the alcohol taken over by the State, and all the transactions involved therein, but that the Finance Minister should take charge of the purchase and sale.

"From the beginning of the war," Mr. Millies Lacroix proceeded, "the State has reserved for its own purposes the whole of the French production of industrial alcohol, and has attached to itself the monopoly of importation of alcohol of every description. This special control ought only to last for the period of the war. But if it came to an end suddenly at the termination of hostilities, large quantities of alcohol would be thrown on the market, and the result would be great injury, not only to the interests of the producers, but to the public. The government has come to the conclusion in such circumstances that it ought to prevent these disturbances, and should organize a provisional control of alcohol."

### State Purchase and Sale

With this object the State will take charge of the purchase and sale of alcohol. The price of sale will be fixed at 350 francs the hectoliter of pure alcohol, and at 600 francs the hectoliter of alcohol intended for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. In this way the government hopes to put a check upon the development of "alcoholism," and on the other hand, to safeguard the interests of the producers. This régime will only be applicable up to the beginning of October, 1920.

Messrs. Henry Chéron and Jénouvrier took advantage of the occasion to speak against "alcoholism" generally, the scourge of civilization in these days. "We appeal to France," said Mr. Chéron fervently and amid cheers, "we appeal to France, by whose heroism the Boches have been driven from the land, to be not less courageous against the hideous enemy at home which inflicts material and moral ruin on our families."

Mr. Klotz, the Finance Minister, said that the object of the government in bringing forward this bill was simply to avoid a danger by limiting the human consumption of alcohol, which was going to be thrown upon the market in large quantities. It was not a case of permanent control of alcohol, but only of provisional control for the purpose of dealing with the various situations that were arising.

### HOLLAND'S RATIONS INCREASED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

**THE HAGUE, Holland.**—The Foreign Department announces that the rations allowed to Holland by the London

agreement are to be increased as follows: Bread-grain from 375,000 to 600,000 tons; Chile saltpetre, from 45,000 to 70,000 tons; phosphates, from 40,000 to 60,000 tons; pyrites, from 25,000 to 33,000 tons; maize fodder from 300,000 to 500,000 tons. For other kinds of fodder an annual quantity of 250,000 tons has been fixed. Rice is no longer included in bread-grain, a separate ration of 70,000 tons of rice, salt, sago, tapioca, mandioc, arrowroot, and starch being now allotted.

## MAIL LINERS MAY HAVE SEAPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England.**—Without merchant shipping it would be impossible to carry overseas commerce. Great Britain's overseas commerce will be vastly improved by the addition of aviation. Within a very short space of time after the war all the principal mail liners will be found to be fitted with seaplanes, and considerable time will thus be saved in the transit of mails.

A liner leaving New York with urgent and important letters will be able to discharge them by seaplane, 300 to 400 miles west of the Irish coast and within a few hours they can be delivered in London, thus effecting a saving in time of 24 hours. The same procedure can be carried out by a vessel bound to New York—weather of course being an important factor—for in fine and settled weather a well-equipped plane would travel at an enormous speed over a considerable distance. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that letters posted in London will be delivered in New York within four days.

At the outset of this service, which will, no doubt, be subsidized by the governments of both countries, a special charge of say, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per letter could be made on all trans-Atlantic communications marked "Urgent per Aerial Post." The splendid liners of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will in all probability carry seaplanes, for the rapid dispatch of the South American mails. Letters posted in Santiago de Chile via Buenos Aires could be put on board an R. M. S. Packet and discharged by plane 500 miles southwest of Gibraltar or Lisbon, then transferred to the trans-continental aerial mail. In the same way, London letters marked urgent could be discharged 300 miles northeast of Buenos Aires.

P. & O. liners would find the seaplane of great value in accelerating the delivery of mails to and from the East. The flat island of Ferim, known to mariners as the "cinder heap" would make an admirable landing for planes—letters to Europe could then be transferred to another plane and delivered at Port Said. From there they could be reshipped to the Mediterranean aerial mail.

There are four-engine flying machines, capable of developing close upon 800 horsepower, flying at a speed of over 160 miles an hour and soaring to a height of 27,000 feet. Wireless telegraphy will play an important part in the dispatch of these rapid mail services. The time of the seaplane leaving a vessel and its progress in flight can be transmitted to its destination.

The amazing manner in which the modern aeroplane has increased man's mobility is shown by the fact that a pilot breakfasted in Newcastle lunched on the south coast, spent a short time in France, and dined in London. At the termination of hostilities, thousands of seaplanes will be liberated for commercial purposes—and these and many more will be required for mail services throughout the Empire.

### RETURNING CANADIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**MONTREAL, Quebec.**—Huge troops, bringing soldiers and their wives and families back to Canada, in a constant stream, are to be brought up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, with the opening of navigation, about April 29. All arrangements have been made at the river front for the reception of the troops.

## URGENT PROBLEMS FACING RUMANIA

Mr. Take Jonescu Declares That the Economic Problem Is Becoming More Acute—Relief by the Allies Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS, France.**—The economic problem is each day becoming more acute, and nowhere perhaps more so than in the Balkans and particularly in Rumania where the crisis is reaching an intensity of which the effects can easily be surmised. Rumania at the present hour is in a state of dire distress which must without any further delay be met by affording her the necessary relief which she is awaiting from the Allies. At the present moment the country is practically without bread, for in order to meet the needs of the population it would be necessary to send one shipment of wheat a day to the Rumanian ports for the next 120 days, that is, until the coming harvest has been brought in.

### Rumania's Need of Food

It is easy, then, to understand how this distressing situation occupies the attention of that leading Rumanian patriot, Mr. Take Jonescu, and in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said: "I will say nothing of the national claims of Rumania. The question is at present before the Peace Conference, and I have the greatest faith and confidence in the fairness and good will of that body. I can say, however, that whatever its decisions may be, Rumania will accept them with gratitude and in a spirit of real friendship toward the Allies. What Rumania especially needs just at present," continued Mr. Take Jonescu forcibly, "is to be adequately supplied with food and clothing. It may be surprising to hear that Rumania needs food, for it is one of the most fertile countries, if not the most fertile, in the world. Yet last year's harvest was disastrous, for Rumania experienced a drought such as had not been seen in the last 50 years. The little harvest we had was moreover taken by the Germans."

"Unfortunately it is easy to foresee that this year's harvest will be very poor indeed," continued Mr. Take Jonescu; "for we lacked cattle, tools, and seed, and as a result only one-half of the soil was plowed. In order to give some idea of the extent of the food shortage in Rumania it is only necessary to point out that the soldiers are only receiving 200 grams of wheat a day, and practically nothing else."

"Rumania is also suffering terribly from the cold," Mr. Take Jonescu said. "Although our country is extremely wooded, the railways are in such a defective condition that transport is almost impossible. The Germans took or destroyed four-fifths of the railway engines, and as a result, the transport crisis is extremely acute. As for clothing," he added, "the situation is indescribable. There is an absolute lack of shoes and one is continually meeting wealthy people in rags and tatters, for there is no clothing to be had for love or money."

"Therefore I repeat that the most pressing need of Rumania at the present hour is to obtain supplies of food and clothing. And America especially can help Rumania by hastening the

solution of an economic problem which is each day having more serious consequences."

### Silent on Political Situation

Mr. Take Jonescu observed a discreet silence concerning the political situation and the recent events, when the relations between Rumania and Serbia were slightly strained. However from what the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was able to gather in the Rumanian circles of Paris, the motto of Mr. Take Jonescu and of his party is, "Live and let live"—and the opinion generally expressed is that the two nations who have the greatest interest in becoming more united, should settle the question in the most friendly spirit possible, by mutual concessions and by a better understanding of one another. As a leading member of the Rumanian colony declared, the war will have been useless if it has not succeeded in bringing about that higher outlook which corresponds to the aspirations of the world.

### CANADA'S KHAKI UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**OTTAWA, Ontario.**—According to a return issued by the government, the number of students taking class in the Khaki University of Canada at the end of January was 8420, while the total attendance at class lectures during the month was 53,949. Agriculture, engineering and practical science were the most popular subjects. Since the beginning of the work there has been a total of 26,315 registrations and an aggregate attendance of 218,846. Arrangements have been made whereby officers and men who have studied for at least two years at Canadian universities may continue their studies at British universities. The total number of teachers giving instruction during the month of January was 284.

### DUTCH SYMPATHY FOR BELGIUM

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

**THE HAGUE, Holland.**—The Department of Foreign Affairs announces that in order to give a proof of sympathy with the regions devastated by the war and to see how far Holland could be of assistance in this direction, a commission has started for Paris to confer on the subject with the authorities appointed for this purpose by the French Government. The commission is composed of Messrs. Joost Van Pollnehaven, manager of the Netherlands Bank, as president; Dr. Lovink, Commissioner-General for Agricultural Produce, and Mr. Van Sandick, engineer.

## MARTYRED RUSSIA UNDER BOLSHEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS, France.**—Recently there has been received in Paris by the Archbishop an appeal on behalf of "martyred" Russia from the Archbishop and the Supreme Administration of the Orthodox Church in Omsk, in Siberia. Omsk, it should be mentioned, forms a part of Russian Siberia which has been liberated from the power of the Bolsheviki. The letter proceeds to recount the numerous acts of violence against life and property committed by the Bolsheviki since they came into power, more especially against the church. They set out to destroy, it says, not merely the cultivated classes of society and objects of art, but the different religions together with their leaders and such venerated monuments as the churches. Many temples have been despoiled, and historical sacristies and religious libraries pillaged. The Metropolitan at Kiev, as well as 29 bishops and some hundreds of priests have been assassinated. Numerous religious processions at Petrograd, Toula and Kharkoff, whilst accompanied by crowds of people, were dispersed by rifle fire. In fact, "where reigns the power of the Bolsheviki," it is stated, "the Christian church is persecuted with more ferocity than during the three first centuries of the Christian era."

### WHITLEY COUNCILS


Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England.**—The Labor Party news service, in announcing that a conference is to be held to discuss the setting up of a Whitley Council for government establishments, comments: "When the Whitley report was published, the government declared that the proposals were the very thing needed for industry. But it showed singularly little enthusiasm in the application of the same principles in their own case. If there is one place where the Whitley proposals are acceptable to workers, it is in government concerns. Sauce for the goose is emphatically sauce for the gander."

### LUXEMBOURG REFORM BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg.**—By 34 votes to 11, the Chamber has adopted the electoral reform bill providing for women's franchise in the legislative elections. Women of the age of 21 are eligible to vote, and women of 25 may be elected to sit in Parliament.



**"Two Unusual Costumes at the Usual Price of One"**

At this uniquely charming shop all the costumes are Original Sample Creations—specially selected by Maxon from the showroom models of the foremost creators of New York and Paris. And every one of the exquisite, much-in-demand creations is Maxon-marked at practically half the prevailing price elsewhere.

A large Springtime collection of Original Sample Gowns, Suits and Smart Wraps—in the most beautiful and novel of the new fabrics—rarely two alike—Price \$19 to \$89.

**MAXON MODEL GOWNS**  
1587 Broadway at 48th St. NEW YORK



**Clean-up Time Is Here**

To the Bay States any fine day is open season for painting. Whether the work needs paint, stain, varnish or enamel, there's a Bay State kind especially made for the purpose.

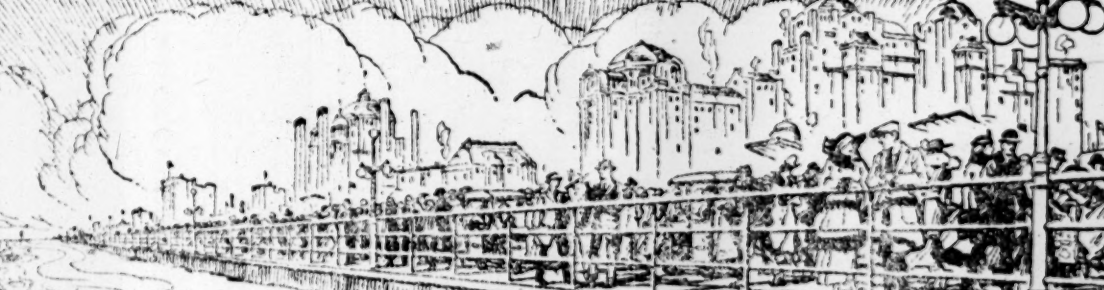
**Agate Floor Varnish**

is composed of the finest ingredients known in the paint world. It comes to you all mixed by scientific paint makers ready for the brush. You use Agate Floor Varnish on any floor and you'll surprise yourself with an unusually fine result and the way it will endure will be a continual satisfaction.

In-or-Out Varnish—Without fear or favor we claim that In-or-Out Varnish is as wonderful a varnish as has ever been produced. It is all varnishes in one. It is for every varnish use and will give 100% satisfaction in any place where varnish should be used.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS  
Write for the name of the dealer nearest you.

**WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.**  
One of the Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in New England  
139-141 Federal St., Boston, Mass.  
Telephone Fort Hill 3600



**ATLANTIC CITY**

**SPRING** is really the season to enjoy Atlantic City. Its fortunate location, facing south, overlooking the sea, gives it an exceptionally high average of glorious spring sunshine.

Its great boardwalk, five miles long and open to the southern sea breezes, invites pleasant outings in this delightful air.

Its piers provide daily concerts, dancing, and a varied list of amusements and entertainments. There are current theatrical attractions and high-grade motion pictures.

**Now Is the Time to Visit This Great Spring Resort—Combining Sunshine and the Sea**

Indoor sea-water bathing pools; trap-shooting; bowling; yachts and power boats; championship golf courses; excellent roads for motoring.

Hundreds of hotels, large and small, including some of America's finest resort hostilities with admirable sea-view sun parlors, offer ample accommodations.

CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE VIA NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA

For time tables, fares and leaflets, apply to  
**CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICE**  
67 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.  
**UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION**



**B. SIEGEL & CO.**  
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No connection with any other store

**Beaded Georgette Gowns \$49.50**

**In Smart and Original Effects**

Our models which are particularly appealing. Beading is used to form borders and square, neck and tunic outlines, flower and formal designs. A great many white beads are used, alone or in combination with other colors. Every new feature.



## ESTHONIA PLACES HOPES IN LEAGUE

Mr. Martna, Delegate to Berne Labor Conference, Says Estonians Pin Their Faith on the League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BERNE, Switzerland—Mr. Martna, the Estonian delegate to the recent international Labor and Socialist conference, at Berne, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during his stay in the Swiss capital and discussed with him some aspects of the situation in his country. "The Estonians," Mr. Martna said, "pin all their hopes to the League of Nations as outlined by President Wilson, and their only wish is that their little nation of 1,800,000 may exist peacefully between its two great neighbors. The Berne conference has refrained from pronouncing upon frontier questions between the various nations, and has only demanded the application of the general rule of the self-determination of peoples."

"In the case of Estonia," Mr. Martna continued, "the question of frontier delimitation presents no special difficulties," and he proceeded to explain that, although he is one of the Socialists of the longest standing in Estonia, he did not consider that his country was ready for socialism at the present time. His party, he said, would only devote itself for the present to cooperating with the smaller peasantry for the purpose of creating democratic state institutions, and, above all, of destroying the privileges of the German aristocracy. The latter had traitorously made common cause with the Germans, and it was possible that their lands would be confiscated.

### Feudal Nobles in Possession

Before the war, Mr. Martna said, the Estonian peasantry had 4-10 of the land in their hands. During the latter half of the last century they held this land in socage; then partly in socage and partly at a rental, until finally they bought the land at a price two or three times above its value. The result is that the peasants' holdings are burdened with heavy mortgages, and meanwhile the remainder of the land is still in the possession of the German feudal nobility.

During the first part of the war, money flowed into the peasants, but the paper currency issued has proved worthless. At the present time they would gladly exchange their paper money for goods from Russia, such as flour from Saratov and sugar from Kiev; but that is out of the question. As to the period of the German occupation, Mr. Martna stated that the Estonian people managed to get along well with the German rank and file. By dint of secret agreements, he said, the German soldiers frequently proved assistance to the peasants, who, by this means, escaped having to deliver up all that they were required to do. The German officers, on the other hand, with the connivance of the aristocracy of the country, were very severe. They arrogated to themselves all authority, displaced the Estonian officials, demobilized the army, and carried away arms and munitions which to that day had not been returned.

When the Germans retired, the Bolsheviks invaded the country, and occupied half of it. Estonia was without arms, but received from Finland 8000 rifles, some 20 old guns, and a loan of 20 million marks. Six Russian vessels which opened fire on Reval were suddenly fallen upon and captured by the English squadron, and the six vessels in question were then used for the transportation of Estonian troops, with the result that it was found possible to attack the Bolsheviks from the rear and to drive them out of the country.

### Aid From Britain

England, Mr. Martna continued, also assisted by supplying machine guns, cannon, and so on, and Estonia now hoped further to obtain from her grain that would suffice until the next harvest. Estonia, moreover, also hoped to raise in England a loan of £20,000,000.

Turning to the question of education in his country, Mr. Martna explained

that under the Tzarist régime the instruction given in the Estonian schools was in Russian. Scripture lessons were allowed to be given in the Estonian language, however, and the latter language was also used throughout in certain schools. When the Germans arrived on the scene they said that there was nothing about the Estonian language in the Prussian Education Act, and that all instruction must therefore be given in German.

The nearest relatives of the Estonians, Mr. Martna concluded, are the Finns, and, after them, the Magyars. It is possible for Estonians and Finns to understand one another's conversation, but each people has a literature of its own which the other cannot read without special study. When the Finns showed themselves friendly to the Germans, a coolness sprang up between them and the Estonians; but Mr. Martna hoped that they two peoples would live side by side as good friends in the future.

## TRADE RESTRICTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England—In view of the increasing number of objections on the part of traders and manufacturers, both in Great Britain and in the United States, against the continuance of trade restrictions on the part of the British Government, the London Chamber of Commerce has given its views on the subject to The Christian Science Monitor. The views here expressed are contained in a report presented and approved by the Council of the Chamber and can therefore be regarded as the official view of the majority of the members. The objections raised to state control, and to the intervention of the State in methods of business which have stood the test of practical experience still apply, in the opinion of the Chamber. The tendency to state control which was being manifested in 1916 was intensified prior to the armistice, and the committee have been fully justified in their view, the report states, that government intervention is only desirable within defined limits. To quote the report, "individual and collective effort voluntarily undertaken, supplemented and not superseded by government action, will offer the most adequate guarantee for the due extension of trade in the future, subject to conditions which will assist and not retard its development."

The Imports and Exports Temporary Control Bill of 1918, which provided that government control should continue for at least three years after the war, was strongly opposed by the Council of the Chamber, and there was a consensus of opinion that the period should not exceed 12 months. There is a feeling, the report states, that in regard to the regulation of the importation of raw materials for essential industries and of manufactured goods, and the temporary restriction of the export of essential commodities required by the United Kingdom after the war, some measure of control may still be necessary, but subject to this reservation, the declarations of ministers that government control of trade will be removed as soon as practicable after the war should be adhered to in the best interests of British trade.

It must not be overlooked, the report goes on, that the temporary restriction of imports and exports, important as it is, only formed a part of the present system of government control, which also extended to the production of food, raw materials, and other commodities within the United Kingdom, and to the state regulation of their sale and distribution, without, in many cases, utilizing the knowledge and experience of traders whose energies and resources have been devoted to the particular branch of business with which they have been associated. It should be possible, after making all allowance for the contingencies contemplated under the bill referred to, for government control in a large number of cases to cease almost immediately on the signing of peace terms; in fact, numerous restrictions have been removed since the armistice.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC POLITICAL PARTY

Formation of New "Italian Popular Party" Is Much Commented On in the Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
ROME, Italy—The formation of a Roman Catholic political party has been much commented on in the press. The fact that it is known as the Italian Popular Party and that the first meeting was attended by the Christian Socialist group taken in conjunction with the party's program and manifesto, are held to indicate that the new organization will be of a progressive character.

### Representatives in Parliament

Romolo Murri, well known as a fighter on the side of modernism, writing in the Secolo, calls the formation of the party an event of importance of which it would be idle to deny. It closes a long period of aspirations and crises within the ranks of (Roman) Catholicism, he says, with the most notable of which he was himself connected. It needed the war, in which Italian intervention was strongly opposed by the leaders of official (Roman) Catholicism, and the victory of Italy and of the entente, together with the unyielding idealism of the sanest parties in the country, (Roman) Catholics included, in the matter of their country's danger, the triumph of the right of nations and of democracy, and the fall of the Vatican's last hopes of temporal power, before the latter would allow the Italian (Roman) Catholics to act and to organize themselves as citizens and to have their representatives in the Chamber.

The victory over Austria and the disappearance of that State have, he declares, brought about the internal consolidation of the Italian State, and Italy, by right of war, recovered, not only the "irredenti" outside her frontiers, but also those other "irredenti" within, hitherto only half citizens, but who have now, by historical right and their superiors' permission, attained their majority. Romolo Murri examines the program of the new party which would, he says, strike many of their conservatives as decidedly daring. Some of the clauses are vaguely worded and may, to those acquainted with the sentiments of the Italian (Roman) Catholics, have a significance which would escape the careless reader. He deals especially with three points in the new party's program; those clauses which refer to the integrity of the family and declare against divorce, and demand freedom of teaching in all schools and legal recognition for and freedom of organization in syndicates together with class representation on public bodies. The demand for freedom of instruction from (Roman) Catholics is rather perplexing, he declares, since in reality they ask for the restriction, or even the abolition of a teaching which is based on the fundamental criterion of liberty, the liberty of the modern state.

### Seeking More Power

They are, he affirms, by the organization of a political party, endeavoring to take a more effective grasp upon the three great organs of social activity, the family, the school, and the syndicate. This is within their right if they act as citizens, but if they act as the instrument of a church which has its own ideas, known to every one, on modern freedom and the relation between itself and the State, the aspect of the matter changes. The fundamental clause of the program, Romolo Murri asserts, is that which demands "freedom and independence for the church in the full exercise of its spiritual magistracy; freedom and respect for the Christian conscience as a fundamental part of the life of the Nation, of popular liberty, and of the conquests of civilization in the world."

The founders of the new party, he asserts, seem ignorant of the fact that the liberty of the Christian conscience has appeared to many people, and in

many instances, to be entirely opposed to the liberty of the church and the use the latter wishes to make of its liberty. The new party, he says, can only appear now because—since the war—the church has abandoned, and allows the members of the party to abandon, certain pretensions to liberty which were incompatible with their political liberty.

## REVISING CANADA'S COPYRIGHT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—An act respecting the copyright law of the Dominion of Canada has been introduced by the government in the Senate. Sir James Loughheed said the measure was designed to put the copyright law of Canada into such shape that it would be possible for the Dominion to adhere to the revised convention of Berne signed in 1908, and to which most of the civilized countries of the world adhered. The proposed bill establishes a uniform period of copyright protection for the life of the author and for 50 years after. It also extended the protection of copyright to phonograph records and moving picture films. The measure, which was referred to a committee, has other far-reaching consequences.

In connection with the proposed copyright measure, a luncheon was given at the Chateau Laurier at which the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and several members of the Authors and Composers Association of Canada. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the president of the association, Mr. Gordon V. Thompson of Toronto, explained the necessity of an up-to-date copyright law for Canada, pointing out that at the present time Canada's authors, composers, and writers had practically no protection for their work. In the course of the proceedings the following telegram was read from Arthur Stringer: "If our law-makers desire a national literature to flourish in this profession of literature must be given some semblance of recognition and protection. As things now are, our country is deliberately expatriating our makers of song and story by coercing them into American markets and the protective arms of American legislation. I know of no better way of insuring for our Dominion a parasite and ignominious position in all matters of art and literature than to have the so-called vested interests of the Canadian artist and writer remain the football of alien and predatory powers, powers rendered especially sinister because of recent changes in the mechanical methods of disseminating ideas."

### CANTEN PROPOSAL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a meeting at the Boston Baptist Ministers' conference on Monday it was resolved that the "conference go on record as deploring the reported words of Major-General Edwards advocating the sale of light wines and beers in the interests of prohibition and the morals of soldiers and sailors, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Major-General Edwards and to the press."

## WORLD DEMOCRACY IS STILL TO BE WON

Dr. Frederick Lynch of Federated Council of Churches Says Allies Must Stand Firm Against Tide of Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"We went into the war to win democracy for the world. We have not won it yet, and we cannot win it simply by defeating Germany on the field of battle. It can only be won by the United States, Great Britain, and France standing firmly together against the rising tide of bolshevism on the one hand and the sudden attempt to reestablish kaiserism on the other. A Bolshevist Europe would be the best preparation for the restoration of the Kaiser, just as kaiserism was largely responsible for bolshevism."

These were among the convictions expressed by Dr. Frederick Lynch upon his recent return from Paris, where he was one of the delegates who presented to the Peace Conference the resolutions for a League of Nations adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Dr. Lynch is vigorously emphatic in his conviction that all civilization depends upon the organization of the league.

### No Other Way to Save World

"I happened to be present at the Peace Conference the day the League of Nations was unanimously voted," he says. "It was very evident that this absolute unanimity was due to the fact that every delegate there saw that there was no other way of saving for the world what the Allies have won through the war except by the league. Also it was evident to everybody present that unless the league was voted the whole war would have to be fought over again some years hence. Also it was perfectly evident to everybody that the work of the allied nations, as allies standing together as trustees of the civilization of the world, was not finished when the armistice was signed, and will not be finished when the peace treaty is signed."

"In fact, I found everywhere in Europe as much apprehension over the next two or three years as could be found two years ago when the German drive was at its height. I heard Lloyd George say one day at a public gathering, shaking his head in an ominous way, that he would not want to prophesy what was going to happen in Germany and Austria during the next two years. The menace of bolshevism and anarchy hangs over Europe like a pall, and during my six weeks' residence in England I have found the English people almost more in dread of that than they ever were of Germany."

### If Americans Could See

"If only Americans could see the menace close at hand as we that have been in Europe see it, every American would shout just as enthusiastically for America continuing to play her part in the issues of peace as they shouted for her to play her part in

## WARSHIPS SENT TO BRITISH PORT

Acting Secretary Says They Have Not Been Ordered to Russia—Some May Go There

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—F. D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday that the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston, the gunboat Sacramento, Eagles Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and a number of submarine chasers were under orders to proceed to Plymouth, England.

Mr. Roosevelt specifically denied a report that the ships had been ordered to the north Russian coast, although he said it was possible some of them might go there later.

The Chattanooga is already on her way to Liberia, Africa, and thence to Plymouth. Mr. Roosevelt said that some of the vessels might be ordered by Admiral Knapp to relieve the scout cruiser Chester and the converted yacht Corsair, now on duty in European waters, or they might be assigned for work in the Mediterranean, Adriatic or Aegean Seas.

The only American vessel now in Russian waters in the Murmansk region of the gunboat Yankton, which is soon to be brought home, as she is too small to accommodate her personnel comfortably under present conditions. The Chattanooga or the Galveston might be assigned by Rear Admiral Knapp, Mr. Roosevelt explained, to take the place of the Yankton.

### EDITOR MADE TRADE AGENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was appointed yesterday trade commissioner of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—V. A. Geringer of Chicago, editor of Bohemian papers, was



## QUEBEC TO HAVE DRINK REFERENDUM

Practically the Only Objectors to It Are Protestant Clergy and the Temperance Union—Roman Catholics Are Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec — Temperance forces are occupying their attention just now on the coming referendum on the temperance bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature, and voting upon which will take place on April 10. Opinion is pretty well divided on the question as to whether the sale of beer and light wines should be allowed. There are some who hold fast to the bone dry idea, while many others who believe in prohibiting the stronger liquors are hesitating as regards allowing somewhat milder beverages.

A noticeable feature in regard to the discussion on the proposed referendum is the silent attitude which the Roman Catholic clergy have assumed. Practically the only objectors to the proposed referendum who have openly expressed themselves are the Protestant clergy and the Quebec Temperance Union. These have held several meetings during the last couple of days with a view of organizing a campaign to fight against the carrying of the referendum. As to the Anti-Alcoholic League, it has not as yet expressed itself one way or the other.

### Government Position

The position of the government in regard to the prohibition bill and the referendum can be summed up in the words of Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Provincial Secretary, and father of the measure, who in closing the debate in the assembly on the third reading said:

"This bill is intended to meet the wishes of the vast majority of the electors of the Province and not the wishes of any small group."

He added that as the government knew how divided public opinion was on the subject of the exemption of light wines and beer, they had considered it advisable to let the people themselves decide what they wished to have. He declared himself a believer in the right of the majority to rule, and did not for a moment believe that the Legislature would hesitate to respect the wishes of the people. The measure was neither a compromise nor hypocritical.

### Motive Behind the Bill

Sir Lomer Gouin, in winding up the debate, declared that the motive behind the bill was a sincere desire to respond to the public opinion of the Province. "The will of the people will prevail," he declared, "and the government will enforce the law that the people desire." Subsequently the bill went before the legislative council, where it was unanimously passed without amendments. The question is now up to the electors of the Province, bone dry or beverages of the lighter kind.

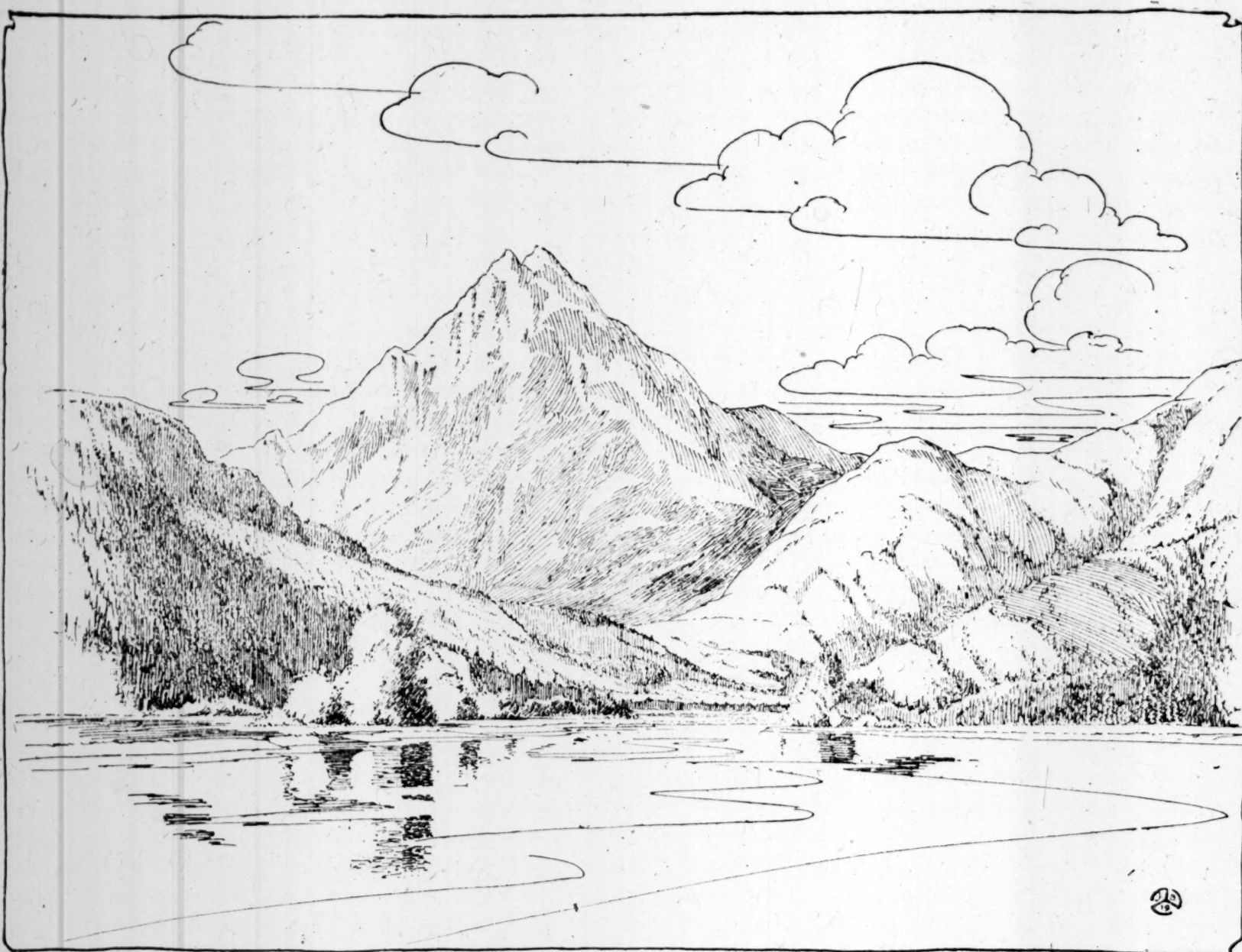
Showing the trend of opinion in regard to the promiscuous tolerance of barrooms and the sale of beer (and this in a supposed Scott Act city), at the last meeting of the City Council a third reading was given to a by-law which compels all proprietors of such places to have their windows uncovered, no stained or beveled glass, not curtains, precluding a view by passers-by into the barroom, being allowed. This law was enforced for the first time today and generally observed. A noticeable feature of the new edict was the fact that the hotel, where it was somewhat depleted of their usual habitue.

### NAVIGATION OPENS EARLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario — Shipping interests centered in Port Arthur and Port William are anticipating a much earlier opening of navigation than usual this season on the Great Lakes. Ice formations in Thunder Bay, the harbor used by these two places, have been very light, and navigation could have been conducted all winter without difficulty by the use of an ice-breaking tug. Thunder Bay has frequently been known to freeze over to a depth of from four to five feet, but this winter the ice has scarcely ever been more than six inches in thickness and has been so light that the customary ice crop could not be harvested. As conditions on the lower lakes are said to be similar, the boats should be moving some weeks ahead of the average date, which is about the first of May. All the elevators at the head of the lakes are full of grain and it is expected there will be quite a rapid movement when the waters are free. This movement, however, is dependent to some extent upon the ability of the eastern elevator terminals and railways to handle the offerings from the west.

**STAG BRAND**  
SHIRTS  
ARE GOOD SHIRTS  
If your haberdasher does not carry them, send us his name and \$2, stating size, and we will send you a shirt. Satisfaction guaranteed. Made by  
Hawley, Folsom Company  
111 Essex Street, BOSTON



The Golden Ears

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## IN THE LIBRARIES

"Surveys" are the fashion nowadays. In order not to be out of date, the executive board of the American Library Association has appointed a committee to make a general survey of the work of American libraries, with suggestions for extension and improvement. The committee will make a preliminary report at the Asbury Park Conference next June and a more comprehensive one in the following year. The chairman of this survey committee is Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis; the other members are Miss Linda Eastman of Cleveland, Prof. A. S. Root of Oberlin, Ohio; Dr. C. C. Williamson of New York, and Mr. Carl Milam of Birmingham, Alabama, now acting director of the Library War Service. Presumably the survey will be made through sub-committees, and the manner of dealing with it will be decided upon before the rendering of the preliminary report next June.

For several years past, the head of the Washington University Art School of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. E. H. Wuerpel, has made a series of talks to children in the Public Library of that city, each about some one picture, selected by him, and lent to the library for the purpose by the City Art Museum. Mr. Wuerpel explains the picture carefully, calling attention to its good points and sometimes to the way in which it is made. After his talk, his audience frequently crowd about the picture and continue to discuss it. The painting is allowed to hang in the children's room for a week after the talk, and those who have heard about it may often be seen explaining it to their less fortunate companions. This successful attempt at laying a foundation for taste in art is being extended this year to the field of music by Mr. Ernest R. Kroeger, director of the Kroeger School of Music and perhaps the best-known composer in St. Louis, who has just given to children in the Public Library the first of a series of piano recitals intended to awaken their appreciation in a way similar to that employed by Mr. Wuerpel. Actual performance alternates with explanation and exposition. Both Mr. Wuerpel

and Mr. Kroeger are doing this interesting work as a labor of love and have purposely chosen the library as its field.

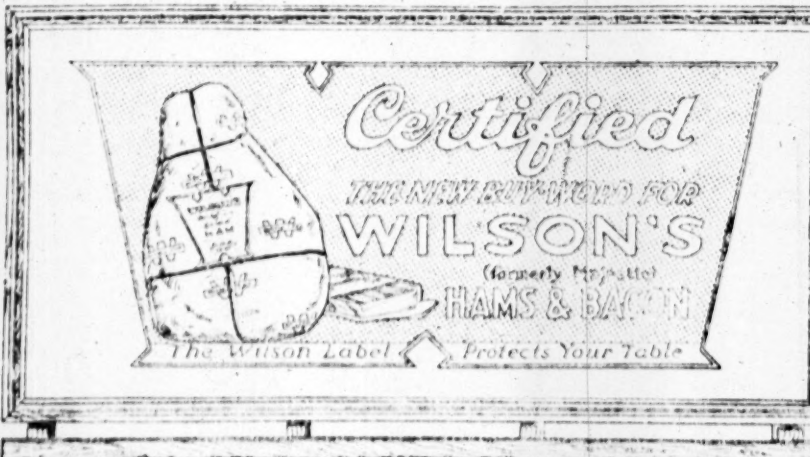
In an earnest desire to stimulate interest in higher literature, and more particularly in poetry, the librarian of the Vancouver (British Columbia) Library, Mr. R. W. Douglas, has, during the past three winters, arranged for a series of lectures on the life and works of the best writers. Most of the lectures have been prepared and delivered by Mr. Douglas, though on occasions he has had the cooperation of men who had made a special study of some favorite author. Each lecture occupies about an hour, and some of the subjects have been: Omar Khayyam, Robert Burns, Shelley, Balzac, Rabelais, Maurice Maeterlinck, Byron, Kipling, Dr. Drummond, Scott, Tennyson, Joseph Conrad, Voltaire, Keats, Poe, Walt Whitman, Whitlitter, Longfellow, Holmes, Robert W. Service, and a number of Canadian writers whose fame is national rather than world-wide. Other subjects have been: "The Poetry of the War," "Australian Poetry," "Canadian Poetry," "The Stage and Literature," "Eastern Lore and Literature."

A pioneer in this Saturday night literary lecture field, Mr. Douglas has had the satisfaction of seeing many other western American librarians follow his lead.

The harm done by indiscriminate book buying is quickly seen by the librarian who works with children. After the holiday season the children's room reflects immediately the demand for more books in the "series" which holiday gifts have "started." In an earnest desire to turn to better account the time and money which are squandered on ill-selected books for children, the Seattle Public Library proposed to three of the local book dealers that they make a specialty of the books recommended by the library and that they accept the services of a library assistant for certain hours of the day during the holidays as an advisor to those people who desired special attention. One, a large department store, accepted. The cooperation of the store and the library has been productive of par-

ticularly good results, from both the merchandising and social service standpoints. In two weeks the store sold \$2500 worth of books, using a floor space 7x12 feet and the time of one sales person. The library had the satisfaction of knowing that hundreds of people went away with better books than they might otherwise have chosen, better suited to the age and taste of the particular child who was to receive them. That people were satisfied is evidenced by the fact that there were no exchanges made, although the store allowed three days during which this might be done. The booth was prominently placed and well placarded with signs announcing that these were "Books recommended by the Seattle Public Library," and the fact that a library assistant was in attendance was widely advertised in the daily papers. The representative of the store, who was continuously in the booth, was a university graduate and connected with the store's educational department. All of the expensive and well-illustrated books were sold and practically all of the books recommended by the library, while there remained in stock at the close of the holiday season a very large number of the cheaper and poorer grade of books.

**CREDIT TO POLAND ASKED**  
NEW YORK, New York — Immediate opening of credit to Poland for the purchase of American war material in France to equip and send to Danzig a Polish army of 500,000 men to avert "disaster" was urged in a cablegram sent to President Wilson in Paris and made public here yesterday by the Polish National Defense Committee.



## Announcing Wilson's Certified Hams and Bacon

You have seen the big "W" sign.

First you noticed the slogan—"The New Buy Word"—and you wondered what it meant. Next you saw "Certified the New Buy Word"—and still you wondered.

Today, we tell you that the purpose was to announce the name "Certified" for Wilson's Ham and Bacon—to impress upon you the thought of the label, so that you could look for it on the food products which you buy for your table.

Just as a check must be absolutely O. K. before a bank official certifies it, so must the Hams and Bacon be of the

finest quality and flavor before they receive the "CERTIFIED" label.

The same applies to the entire Wilson "Certified" line of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Canned Meats and Condiments.

If you are not satisfied with their quality, goodness and freshness, you are protected by Wilson & Co.'s Money Back Guarantee.

If your dealer does not carry Wilson's Certified Food Products, we would appreciate your writing to us, giving his name and address—we can supply him as our distribution is national.

This mark  your guarantee  
CHICAGO  
The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

is held within its encircling hills almost isolate from the outer world. Some miles in extent, in its season blue with the camass flower, Hatzic Prairie holds within its bounds a lake, mountain shored, whose deeply clear waters at its north end mirror the double-peaked grace of Mount Golden Ears, identified also to the writer as Cheam Peak and Hatzic Peak.

From a slough, well over to the east side of the lake, from where its twin peaks, widely separate, show the clear sky through the depth of the cleft between them, one recalls Golden Ears at one time seen across a foreground of limpidly golden grass, as a reaching symmetrical bulk of light-shot gray, airily pyramidal against a lower sky aquiver with the magic light that follows clearing after rain. No less lovely is Golden Ears in the auroral hush, when "the little wind that runs before the dawn" has gone its whispering way, and the earliest shaft of level light floods its sides and twin indexes with growing gold, radiant above the fast dispersing mists that veil its spreading foothills.

Upon the lake shore there is a point of view from which the great hills approach each other on the north so that they frame in a dramatic way the almost symmetrical, subtly asymmetrical height. In the lee of afternoon, the deeply grassed prairie floor and the foreshore cottonwoods and willows swim in golden light under the blue depth of the near hillside, through some cleft in which bursts a shaft of light. On the upper rounds of the westward facing hills the light changes to deepening rose which reaches its highest and farthest grace upon the violet-gray shadowed sides of the peak, a quiet splendor brooding over the mirroring waters.

**CANADA'S WOOD PULP EXPORT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A new ruling has been announced by the Canadian Trade Commission under which it will be possible to resume exportation of wood pulp to Mexico. Owing to conditions arising out of the war, both Canada and the United States were obliged to exercise extreme caution as to permitting the exportation of any paper-making material. The relaxation is being made simultaneously in both countries.

## WEIGHTY PROBLEMS BEFORE ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Among the post-war problems up for discussion at the sixth annual conference of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade held in this city were governmental aid to technical education all over the Province; retention of sufficient military forces in Canada to insure peace at home; bounty of \$1 per ton to iron ore producers in Ontario; indorsement of daylight saving; equalization of the business tax; modification of automobile speeding; amendment to the mining act; amendment of the theater and cinematograph act to exclude children under 18; exclusion of imports from alien enemy countries; uniform rates for hydro-electric power in Ontario; and the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Railway to James Bay.

"We are facing serious times during the present reconstruction period and much depends upon the courage and resources of our business men if Canada is to develop and prosper in the future," declared Sir William Hearst, when addressing the gathering. "We must no longer think in a provincial way," he said, "but must think nationally, because of the new world problems with which we have to deal. Proud as we have been of Canada in the past, we must work together to make the Dominion a nobler Canada even than it has been."

Fifty-three boards of trade were represented.

**CANADA'S ROYAL AIR FORCE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Royal Air Force being now practically defunct owing to the cessation of hostilities overseas, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Hoare, C. M. G., who was dispatched to Canada in January, 1917, by the Imperial Government to organize an aerial training force in this country, has left for England, where he will report for duties as commandant of a flying school in India. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Rubie, and Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tyler, senior officers of the Royal Air Force, are accompanying General Hoare to England to obtain their release from military duties.

We are St. Louis Representatives for the celebrated  
**Huyler's**  
Assorted Chocolates and Bon Bons which we offer in one, two, three and five-pound boxes at \$1.00 the pound.  
Delicious Creme Mints—the box.....30c  
"Fresh Every Hour" assorted hard candies in tin containers.....25c and 50c  
"Ye Olde Fashioned Chocolate Creams".....30c  
Crystallized Ginger in tin containers.....30c  
Chocolate Covered Caramels.....25c and 50c  
Jordan Almonds.....50c  
Delicious Candies—pure and fresh.....50c  
*Druggs-Vanderweert-Boatner*  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

**FURNITURE**  
Domestic Rugs  
Oriental Rugs  
Carpets  
Mattings  
Linoleums  
Curtains  
Draperies  
Fine Furnishings at Moderate Prices  
**Kennard's**  
4th & WASHINGTON  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

**ST. LOUIS UNION BANK**  
COMMERCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CHECKING ACCOUNTS CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
Capital and Surplus \$5,000,000.00  
Fourth and Locust

The children are well satisfied when they get more of their delicious, always satisfying Holsum Bread. Your grocer has it fresh every day. Feed it to your little ones at every meal and between times.

**HEYDT BAKERY** SAINT LOUIS  
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our display of highest standard Men's and Boys' wear.  
**WALK-OVER SHOES**  
QUALITY CORNER  
On Locust Street at Sixth, SAINT LOUIS

**Klines**  
606-608 Washington thru to Sixth  
ST. LOUIS

## The New Spring Blouses

—are charmingly distinctive in mode—and show all the newest Spring effects in color combinations, new beading and embroidery designs, and crisp little frills and tucks—also smart new tailored models. They are in Georgettes, crepe de chine and French voiles.

Priced \$2.95 to \$35.00

**Dunlap Hats**  
For Men For Women  
Embody All the Essentials of Color, Style and Utility.  
Unsurpassed At Any Price  
**GREENFIELD'S**  
Authority on style for men who like to dress well.  
ST. LOUIS.

**Walk-Over Shoes**  
for Men and Women  
Exclusive Women's Shop Men's & Women's Shop  
315 N. Sixth Street 612 Olive Street  
ST. LOUIS



## RUSSIA AND SIBERIA RICH IN RESOURCES

Mining Engineer Who Spent  
Two Years in These Countries  
Tells of Needs for Developing  
Timber and Mining Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Russia and Siberia are still rich in timber and minerals, in addition to their vast agricultural resources, was asserted by W. G. Mitchell, in a lecture on "Russia's Economic Resources" held under the auspices of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at the Bush Terminal Sales Building here. Mr. Mitchell, a Canadian mining engineer based his statements on his own experiences covering a period of two years' travels in European and Asiatic Russia for the purpose of studying these conditions.

"In addition to their great agricultural resources, Russia and Siberia present interesting opportunities for development along other lines," Mr. Mitchell said. "One of the great demands throughout the world today is for lumber. Russia is fortunate in possessing the largest reserves of timber in the world; the forest areas of the Russian Empire, exclusive of Finland, amount to over 1,337,000,000 acres, as compared with Canada with 800,000,000 acres, and the United States with 600,000,000 acres. The Russian forests are 2½ times as great as those of the United States, and include such important timber supplies as Baltic pine, white spruce, fir, Siberian pine, eastern spruce and Nordmann fir, as well as such hard woods as oak, ash, birch, etc. The Siberian forests are practically unknown and little developed as yet.

"In European Russia, the important centers for timber production are the Archangel district, the Baltic regions and the Lower Volga country. The increase in the volume of the Russian timber trade during the 10 years from 1903 to 1913 was 125 per cent. The organization of the timber industry in

Russia, the development of lumber production and of the pulp industry will be three of the basic factors in Russia's economic reconstruction. There is a splendid opportunity for America to assist in organizing Russia's timber industry and in supplying Russia with her great requirements of saw-mill and wood-working machinery.

"Russia presents one of the few great undeveloped fields of mineral wealth in the world. To develop its mineral wealth, Russia will require outside assistance in the form of organizing ability, in the form of capital investment, and there is no question that, particularly for American business, Russia presents alluring possibilities for a participation in an economic and industrial expansion which will parallel that of the United States during the last 50 years."

### FIXING IRON AND STEEL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The agreement reached between representatives of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the industrial board of the United States Department of Commerce, fixing prices on iron and steel for the balance of the year considerably below the existing prices, is viewed with approval by the large iron and steel users of this district. They point out that while there may be losses to many firms on the iron and steel that they have on hand or have on contract at higher prices, the effect of rendering business generally stable will be of national importance in the confidence it will give the metal industry. Many firms have large orders for metal material, but they have been holding off in the expectation that the prices would fall with a crash. This uncertainty now being removed, the orders will be proceeded with at once and more sought for. As a matter of fact the action of the two bodies in fixing a price will release millions of dollars of business.

## ANTI-BOLSHEVIST LAW IN OPERATION

New Hampshire Legislation to  
"Prevent Overthrow of Gov-  
ernment by Force" Believed to  
Be Most Radical of Any State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.—The most radical anti-Bolshevist legislation enacted in any State in the Union has gone into effect in New Hampshire, in the opinion of Governor John H. Bartlett, in the form of "an act to prevent the overthrow of government by force." The Governor says that this law was passed by the Legislature, on his recommendation, to nip in the bud an agitation that has made itself apparent in at least two cities of the State.

The law, during its passage, met opposition from radical members of the Legislature, and several speakers in the House of Representatives assumed to oppose it as spokesmen of union labor. This opposition was so strong that part of the original bill had to be eliminated, and nearly 100 votes were cast in favor of striking out a whole section which prohibits a person from inciting or encouraging "the violation of any of the laws of the Nation, State, city, or town." This section, however, was retained in the bill as finally enacted.

One section of the new law prohibits persons from organizing in any number to encourage or favor "the overthrow or change in the form of government of the Nation or State, or any subdivision thereof, or the interference with any public or private right whatsoever, by force or any unlawful means or acts of violence." It also prohibits a public or private meeting

for the purpose of encouraging such anti-government movement, and it is forbidden to "prepare, produce, publish, distribute, or have in possession" any literature of a Bolshevist nature.

That such literature has within a few weeks been more or less openly circulated in this State is generally known. The penalty provided for any violation of the anti-Bolshevist law is a fine of not over \$5000, or imprisonment for not over 10 years, or both.

The method of prosecution of alleged Bolshevist propagandists prescribed in the law is for the Attorney-General or any public prosecutor to petition the superior court for injunction against any Bolshevist assemblage or pamphlet. Any violation of a restraining order of the court obtained in such fashion will be treated as a case of contempt of court. Trial by jury is provided upon questions of fact.

### CANADA'S CABLE CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons put by Mr. J. H. Sinclair, he was informed by the government that approximately 3600 cable messages were refused

transmission by the cable censor, hip at Hazel Hill and Canso, Nova Scotia, during the period of the war. In addition, approximately 20,000 messages were the subject of inquiry by the censors before being passed, while the special attention of the censors in the United Kingdom was called to approximately 18,000 more. The staff of censors and decoders is still in the employ of the government. The gross expenditure at Hazel Hill and Canso has been \$106,423.

### WAR MEMORIAL FOR REGINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Dr. Ramsay Traquair, professor of architecture of the University of McGill, Toronto, has been selected by the government of Saskatchewan to take charge of an architectural contest in which leading firms in Canada and the United States will be asked to take part by submitting plans and estimates for the erection of a war-memorial museum on the grounds of the legislative block here. The building will group with the present block and will contain a large hall for war trophies with smaller galleries for scientific and natural history collections relating to the Province.

## Gordon-Torrance Co.

Suite 301 at 6 North Michigan Ave.

CHICAGO

Announce

The formal opening  
Monday, April 7, 1919

of

A distinctive Shop—where  
discriminating women will  
find all that is authentic in  
Stylish ready wear.

NEW MERCHANDISE

NEW METHODS

## THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, CHICAGO

### Springtime Fashions



We carry a large  
line of the famous  
Kaiser Silk Under-  
wear.

Have Rarely Been So Charming as  
They Are This Season

THE selections of smart apparel for women shown in our fashion sections give convincing evidence of this fact. Here have been gathered together attire for every occasion of spring and summer wear, in a variety and diversity of models that meets the most exacting requirements. In this collection of practical and beautiful styles you may view the season's fashions in their complete range, and from them you may choose your spring and summer wardrobe in the full assurance of the correctness of the modes shown in these displays.

Suits, Capes and Dolmans  
Dresses, Blouses, Skirts  
Furs for spring and summer wear  
Apparel for misses and girls

### KNICKERBOCKER "MADE RIGHT"

Sample Case Grips—Help Sell the Goods



Knickerbocker Case Co.  
Fulton and Clinton Streets  
Established 1900, CHICAGO, U.S.A.  
Also Traveling Bags, Portfolios—Motor Luncheon and Thermos Bottle Cases



Pauline MILLER  
DESIGNER  
403 Keener Building, 5 N. Wabash Avenue  
CHICAGO

### WILLIAM FRIED Tailor

64 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.  
Phone Rand 3057 Adjoining University Club

### Cotton's Exclusive Ladies' Wear

1323 East Sixty-third St., CHICAGO

### Shore Crest Restaurant

One of the Handsomest North Shore Dining Rooms—Real Southern Cooking  
Wide Choice of Club Breakfasts, 40c up  
Delicious Plate Lunches, 60c  
Elaborate Evening Meals, \$1.00

### The SHORE CREST

Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues  
Tel. Diversey 4800 CHICAGO

### MALUM SWANSON STRESSEN-REUTER

MENS TAILORS  
MONROE BUILDING - CHICAGO

## CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

CHICAGO

### Stevens' Corsets Producing Long Lines for Full Formed Women



Lines of height, grace,  
slenderness, style and the  
correct proportions of  
each figure type are skill-  
fully expressed by the  
careful selection and fit  
of these scientifically de-  
signed corsets for women of stout figures.

Stevens' Corsets not only give satisfactory service  
but assure comfort and ease of movement while  
keeping the figure in fashionable lines without a  
tendency to a stout appearance.

Stout Figure Corsets  
at \$3. to \$25

Stevens' Corsets  
Assure Comfort  
Service and Style

We aim to have our methods such as to deserve  
your patronage

We will endeavor to serve you well

Everything worn by the well-dressed man—except his shoes

Capper Stapper

LONDON  
CHICAGO  
DETROIT  
MILWAUKEE  
MINNEAPOLIS

### Foster Shoes for Women and Children

In Our New  
Junior Girl Section

We are emulating our Ladies  
Section with typical "Foster  
Productions." Lower Heels—  
Moderately Priced.

Junior Girls Pump for Afternoon Wear

Junior Louis Heels 1½ in.

BLACK CALF  
BLACK GLAZE KID  
PATENT LEATHER

F.E. FOSTER & COMPANY  
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

### Rosenthals

31 South State Street  
Chicago

Always up-to-date in stylish  
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses,  
Waists and Millinery

### Edgewater Laundry Company

Cleaners  
Dyers

Laundresses

5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO  
We Specialize in  
Family Wash and Wet Wash  
Phone Edgewater 430

### Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.

CLEANERS  
and DYERS

Phone Garfield 6300  
Main Office and Works  
3517-23 W. Madison St., CHICAGO

Branches:  
6101 Michigan Ave., 711 Sheridan Road  
ARTHUR BERO, President

### Missed & Co.

Millinery  
Chicago  
2709 W. North Ave., 436 West 63rd St.

### Straight Scarves

Some men take things  
for granted—others want  
to know why. It is a  
pleasure to show discrimi-  
nating dressers the differ-  
ence between our Straight  
Scarves and ordinary  
bias-cut ties.

Z. Z. JACKSON  
Shirtmaker—Scarfmaker  
Michigan at Madison  
CHICAGO

### REVELL & CO.

Chicago

### OFFICE DESKS

Moderate  
Prices

Attractive Assortment  
Wabash Avenue and Adams Street

### For fifty-nine years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in

Hardware, Tools, Cutlery,  
Electrical Supplies,  
Paints, etc.

Complete Stock—Prompt Service

### Stebbins Hardware Co.

15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

### On the Balconade

724 S. Michigan  
Boulevard  
CHICAGO  
HARRISON-1175

Makers of GOWNS, SUITS AND WRAPS

### Carpet Cleaning Service

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC CARPETS  
Cleaned and Repaired by our careful ap-  
proved methods.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED

City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.  
4129 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO  
Phone Wellington 120-121



### The O-G Showing

of  
Spring Footwear  
for Men and Women  
is now replete

A most cordial invitation is extended to every one  
to visit any one of the seven O-G Booteries to  
gain a comprehensive idea of the correct footwear  
styles for the present and approaching season.

### O'Connor & Goldberg

Women's O-G Stores

25 E. MADISON STREET  
205 SO. STATE STREET  
6 SO. CLARK STREET  
1233 MILWAUKEE AVENUE  
12TH AT SAWYER AVENUE

Men's O-G Stores

205 SO. STATE STREET  
6 SO. CLARK STREET  
1233 MILWAUKEE AVENUE  
12TH AT SAWYER AVENUE

CHICAGO

Write for the O-G 1919 Spring and Summer Style Book—sent gratis  
Drop a card to 200 Republic Building, Chicago.

### "Furnishers to His Majesty the American Citizen"

FOR more than a quarter of a century the Washington  
Stores have supplied His Majesty with dependable  
Furnishings, suitable for all occasions.

SHIRTS UNDERWEAR HOSIERY  
COLLARS NECKWEAR GLOVES

Every purchase guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

### WASHINGTON

Auto Delivery Fred L. Rosback President

Four Chicago Stores

Jackson and Dearborn Dearborn and Washington Madison and La Salle 38 E. Monroe Street

### CHICAGO Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

131 SO. STATE STREET

EXCLUSIVE MAN'S DEPARTMENT

Hamilton Club Bldg., 14 S. Dearborn St.

EXCLUSIVE WOMAN'S SHOP

4700 Sheridan Rd.



### Doren Miller & Co.

SPRING DISPLAYS  
Of Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Furnishings for the home are shown here in an extensive variety.  
Special Showing of Millinery, Shoes and Gloves.  
Splendid assortment of Kayser Underwear

4722-28 BROADWAY  
NEAR LAWNDALE  
CHICAGO

### Geo. B. Barwig FURNITURE HOUSE

House of  
Good  
Furniture

3336 to 3342 N. Clark St.  
(At "L" Station)  
CHICAGO  
Telephone Lake View 1176

### Spoehr

### Candies

"They're Always Good"

3 convenient loop stores  
106 North State  
17 South Dearborn  
164 West Adams  
CHICAGO, E. S. A.  
Mail Orders Filled

Leon & Healy Piano Columbia Records  
Victrola Gramophone

### Wilson Avenue Piano and Talking Machine Co.

1010 WILSON AVE. (Near Sheridan Rd.)  
CHICAGO

Tel. Edgewater 1010  
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City  
Charge Accounts Solicited

### Kaplan Bros.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Suits

Exclusive Styles at Reasonable Prices

6328 SOUTH HALSTED STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL.

### Correct Golf Sport Skirts

Made of Your Materials

Wilson  
17 N. STATE STREET, CHICAGO  
Stevens Building—Randolph 3219



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

THIRD DAY'S PLAY  
BRINGS SURPRISES

Voshell Has Hard Time Eliminating Gerald Emerson, 30 Games Being Necessary to End First Set—Doubles Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The third day of the United States national indoor lawn tennis championship tournament brought several surprises. In the morning, W. T. Tilden won from Leonard Beckman, an expected, but not as easily as the score indicated. Meanwhile on the adjoining court, Gerald Emerson was making a wonderful stand against the playing-through champion, S. H. Voshell. Emerson had the advantage of first service, and was very effective. In the first set each won easily on his service until the score was 7 to 6 in favor of Emerson. In the next game the score reached 30-40, and the next point would have given Emerson the set. After a short but brilliant rally, Voshell's ball hit the top of the net and just dropped over. Twice more in the same game Emerson had the advantage, but was unable to win the point. Finally Voshell won the game. Each continued to win on his own service until 12-12 was reached. Still the games continued, until on the twenty-ninth game Voshell broke through on Emerson's service, and by winning the next game on his own service, clinched the set. The loss of this set seemed to take all the play out of Emerson, and Voshell won the next set without losing a game.

Tuesday afternoon, two upsets occurred. Peter Ball of Yale University was victor over G. C. Shafer of Philadelphia, and W. J. Toussaint proved too powerful for I. F. Hartman. In the doubles, all the matches in the first round and all but two in the second round were completed, the favorites winning without trouble. Young Emerson again took part in a duce set, being defeated in his contest by a score of 19-17, in the final set.

The principal matches today will be the singles match between Voshell and Tilden in the morning and the doubles match between Voshell and Biddle and Tilden and Richards in the afternoon. The summary:

## UNITED STATES NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Third Round

I. F. Hartman, Glenwood Tennis Club, defeated R. J. Schmitt, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Frank Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated G. S. Greenbeck, West Side Tennis Club, 6-3, 11-10.

W. T. Tilden, 24 and Vincent Richards, defeated Leonard Beckman, Princeton University, 6-3, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell, Borough Park Club, defeated Gerald Emerson, Glenwood Tennis Club, 11-9, 6-4.

Peter Ball, Yale University, defeated G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4.

W. J. Toussaint, New York Tennis Club, defeated I. F. Hartman, New York Tennis Club, 6-3, 6-2.

Frederick and Frank Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated C. J. Post, Seventh Regiment, 6-3, 6-4.

Vincent Richards, University Heights Tennis Club, defeated G. O. Wagner, Buffalo, 6-4, 6-3.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INDOOR DOUBLES—First Round

H. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, defeated I. F. Hartman and partner by default.

A. S. Craig and William Campbell, defeated Gerald Emerson and E. H. Henderson, 6-3, 6-2.

G. C. Shafer and King Smith, defeated Augustin Healy and Gerald Donaldson, 6-3, 6-2.

W. H. Pritchard and Jerry Lange, defeated Theodore J. Cross and Abraham Baezford Jr. by default.

W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards, defeated W. Vandevanter and partner by default.

S. H. Voshell and Craig Biddle, defeated Dr. W. Travel and G. S. Greenbeck, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round

W. J. Toussaint and W. Lebow defeated W. H. Huxton and E. H. Hardcastle, 6-1, 6-2.

Frederick and Frank Anderson defeated J. L. Anderson and S. R. Macallister, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

H. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, defeated F. Loughman and J. McLaughlin, 6-4, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards, defeated W. H. Pritchard and Jerry Lange, 6-3, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell and Craig Biddle, defeated H. Symonds Jr. and I. F. Hartman, by default.

C. J. Post and G. O. Wagner, defeated F. W. Whitball and H. Coffin, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3.

BRITISH ARMY WINS AT RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, England.—The British Army side played the United States Rugby XV on March 1, at Richmond, and won a good game by 25 points to 6. On a different ground the Australians beat the Public Schools Services XV by 17 points to 5, assisted by an enthusiastic following in uniform.

The South Africans appeared at Oxford against the university, and led by Capt. W. H. Morkell, the international beat the varsity by 14 to 2, mainly by superior weight. Unlike the other colonial sides, the Canadians went under to their opponents, Phil Harrison. In this match there was no doubt that superiority lay with the more experienced side and the Welshmen repeatedly gave the Canadians the "dummy," and finally won by 43 points to 6.

It was a strange county team that represented Yorkshire against Leicester, familiar names such as those of Hinings and the brothers Calvert being conspicuous by their absence. On the other hand, A. S. Hamilton, the Scottish international, was again seen in the country ranks at half, with his partner, A. King, behind the scrum and H. Myers in the three-quarter

line. The backs were unexpectedly changed from those originally selected and the side was outclassed by Leicester, who have had considerable practice since November. A score of 19 points to 0 gave the midland team the victory.

A revived fixture between Edinburgh and Glasgow universities was won by the former at Glasgow by 14 to 5. The following fixtures results were also recorded: Cardiff 1, Glamorgan 0, Dublin Schools 30, Wasps Services XV 3.

BILLIARD RULES  
ARE UNCHANGED

No Reduction in Points or Change in Championship Prizes Made by the N. A. Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dates for the annual championship tournaments of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will be selected by the executive committee some time in the near future. This was decided at the annual meeting of the association which took place in this city this week and which was attended by over 30 members.

Applications were made for three of the tournaments, and it is expected that the clubs which applied for these events will receive favorable consideration. The Boston Athletic Association, which held the Class A 18.2 ball-line tournament in 1917, has applied for that tournament in 1920; the New York Athletic Club has applied for the pocket-billiard championship event, and the Chicago Athletic Association has asked for the three-cushion event.

A number of proposed amendments to the constitution came before the members for consideration and only one of them received favorable consideration. It was one providing for the selection of a nominating committee consisting of at least three and not more than five members, none of whom shall be a member of the executive committee. This committee will have power in future to nominate officers and committee members. The committee will be installed at the next annual meeting.

## No Reduction in Points

An amendment asking for a reduction in the number of points in the Class A title tournament, on the plea that a decrease would render the game more spectacular and result in larger runs by the contestants, was defeated. At the meeting, it was maintained that a player can best prove his ability over the 300-point distance, without depriving the competition of any of its luster.

Efforts to reduce the number of points in other championship games also were defeated. Class B will remain at 200 points and Class C at 150. The proposal to increase the pocket billiard matches to 150 points was defeated, and the games will continue at 125 points. Likewise it was proposed to make 25 points the standard for three-cushion carom billiards, but the committee voted for 50.

An amendment to award certificates or standard medals in place of the present title emblems was defeated overwhelmingly. The officials retained the present scale of values for cups, which is not to exceed \$300 for Class A, \$200 for Class B, and \$150 for Class C in ball-line.

G. B. Dryden of Chicago, who served out the unexpired term of G. T. Moon Jr. as president of the association, was elected to that position for 1919-20. Corwin Huston of Detroit, Michigan, was elected vice-president; J. P. Allen, secretary, and G. O. Rudolph, treasurer.

## BASEBALL SQUAD CUT AT WILLIAMS

Coach Ira Thomas Reduces the Number of Varsity Candidates to 15—Starts Outdoor Practice

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—Outdoor practice for the Williams College baseball nine is now under way, the candidates leaving the cage at the earliest date in recent years. Coach Ira Thomas' first step has been to reduce the varsity squad to 15 men.

Present indications point to Finn, last year's catcher, again being behind the bat. Patten and Burrows are leading the candidates for the pitching position. Both had varsity experience a year ago. Card, who was a likely aspirant for box honors up to the time he left college last spring to join the colors, has returned.

Captain Manning will cover first base, with Mason at second. Both men are veterans, as is Callahan at shortstop. McLean seems to have the call for third base, with Papin, Roth, and Hayden, all former regulars, in the outfield.

The Williams freshmen candidates have also started practice. Their schedule this spring will consist of three games with preparatory schools. The list is as follows:

May 10—Taft School at Williamstown;

17—Bowling School at Williamstown;

24—Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn.;

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Columbia University Club of this city is taking up fencing, thus forming a new bond with the university, which has maintained fencing teams for several years. Arrangements are being made to engage an instructor and F. S. Keeler '31, Gano Dunn '31, and F. W. Collins '31 have been appointed a special fencing committee.

PLAN STADIUM  
FOR BIG GAMES

Historic Ground Is Placed at the Disposal of Athletic Authorities of the A. E. F. and Y. M. C. A. for Athletic Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Historic ground has been placed at the disposal of the athletic authorities of the A. E. F. and the Y. M. C. A. for the Inter-Allied games, to which Gen. J. J. Pershing has invited the commanders of the 21 allied armies to send their best athletes, according to a statement issued by the Y. M. C. A. here.

From the point of view of history the site at Joinville-le-Pont is said to be one of the most interesting in all France. The great warrior king of the Seventeenth Century, Henry IV of Navarre, had his headquarters at Joinville, which is only a few miles from the city limits of Paris, beyond the Bois de Vincennes. In the Eighteenth Century Marie Antoinette had a chateau there.

The Pershing Stadium, so-called by unanimous consent of the promoters, will replace a French military training field and American hospital. Seating accommodations for at least 5,000 spectators are provided in the plans for construction. All preliminary details have been settled by the French and American military authorities, and the Y. M. C. A. has agreed to underwrite items which cannot be financed by the armies. Prizes and certain training expenses will be furnished by the "Y." It is estimated that these items will require an appropriation of \$100,000, exclusive of the enormous quantity of athletic supplies required. The "Y" is already prepared to furnish about 90 per cent of the sports equipment needed in the comprehensive recreation program upon which the competitive features are based.

## Stadium Will Remain

This expenditure is considered a wise use of funds contributed to the Y. M. C. A. in America for the operation of the sports branch of its program overseas. When the Inter-Allied championships have been decided, late in May or early in June, the Pershing Stadium will remain as a permanent reminder to the French people of the American expeditionary forces and their illustrious leader.

Some wonder has been inspired by the announcement of plans to build a new stadium when the Colombes Stadium, where the Paris Olympic games of 1900 were held, is available. It appears that it is not the custom in Europe to use for final competitions any grounds that have been used in preliminary training or contests. Col. W. C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the A. E. F., at once deferred to the expression of the French athletic authorities, and Pershing Stadium is to be the result.

Colombes Stadium, however, will be the setting for the A. E. F. championships, from which the athletes to represent the A. E. F. in the Inter-Allied games will be selected. Both of these events will be the biggest of their kind ever staged; but it is pointed out that in no way are the games to be considered as a substitute for or rival of the traditional Olympic games. Only star athletes who wear the uniform of their country are eligible for the competition.


The close cooperation of the A. E. F. and the Y. M. C. A. in the program is revealed by the facts that the "Y" is providing the necessary money and the army the engineers to do the work.

TELEPHONE BOOTHS  
OUT OF 1000 STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—As a result of a reduction of the commissions formerly allowed the druggists of the city in the operation of telephone booths by the Bell Telephone Company, more than 1000 stores have ordered removal of the booths.

Telephone company officials have stated that, notwithstanding this action, they will stick to the reduction and they are now making plans to have the booths installed in candy stores and other places which do both a day and night business. New situations will have to be provided for about 2500 booths in all, and the work of changing wires, establishing new junction boxes and other details connected with the removal and reinstallation is giving the company considerable trouble.



**MONROE**  
A NEW  
**ARROW**  
COLLAR  
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

**Dobbs Hats**  
Fifth Avenue  
620 TWO STOPS 244  
near 50th St. - near 28th St.  
NEW YORK  
Dobbs Furs for women  
English Coats for men

COLONEL JANNEY  
CHIEF WITNESS

Former Baltimore Federal League Club Director Testifies in Big Baseball Suit at Washington

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Organized baseball interests defending the Baltimore Federal League Club's suit for \$900,000 damages in the District of Columbia Supreme Court Tuesday prepared to produce evidence in answer to the charges of monopoly which have been made. The plaintiffs hoped to conclude their testimony and rest the case before night.

G. W. Pepper, counsel for the American and National League interests, said that a motion for an instructed verdict would not be made until after testimony for defense had been placed before the jury.

## PICKUPS

David Bancroft has signed a one-year contract with the Philadelphia Nationals.

Henry Severoid, catcher for the St. Louis Americans, has been discharged from the United States Army at Camp Dodge.

Joseph Butler, former athletic star at Butler College and coach of the varsity football team last year, has signed to coach the baseball nine this spring.

T. Jourdan, former utility infielder for the Chicago Americans, has refused to sign a contract with the Minneapolis team, and Manager Cantillon now plans to have John Lelivert, former Washington and Cleveland American player, try out at that position.

Efforts are being made to reorganize the Carolina League. Several business men at Charlotte, North Carolina, are back of the movement and Manager J. W. Coombs of the Philadelphia Nationals recently talked with them about the project.

Kansas City ought to have a pretty good outfield this summer with Beales Becker, former Boston, New York, and Philadelphia National League outfielder; J. J. Devere, former New York and Boston outfielder, and Ward Miller, former St. Louis American outfielder, as three of the candidates.

The Western League has two presidents on its hands this summer. E. W. Dickerson, last year's head, having returned from army service, and A. R. Kearney, having been recently elected to succeed Dickerson. Kearney has announced that he will retain the position if Dickerson wants it back.

The University of Illinois basketball team is one of the few university teams that is making its customary southern trip this spring. The Illini did not arrange for the trip until a few hours before starting. Fifteen players make up the squad in addition to Head Coach George Huff and Manager H. J. Schloss.

The election of W. W. McLeod '19 as captain of the Harvard varsity nine for this spring was well merited. He was captain at the time he went into the United States service, and of the three men who held the captaincy at one time or another last year, he was the only one who had this as the only chance for a major team captaincy, as Gross was hockey captain and Evans is only a junior.

Followers of professional baseball will be glad to learn of the return of Pitcher Edward Walsh to the game. Walsh was one of the greatest pitchers the American League has ever developed and made a wonderful record with the Chicago White Sox. He is to play with Milwaukee this summer and should make good as a coach for the pitchers even though he is unable to do much pitching himself. He is a hard and timely batter and may break into the outfield or play first base.



**MONROE**  
A NEW  
**ARROW**  
COLLAR  
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

ST. LOUIS TENNIS  
LEADERS TO MEET

Association of Which Lieut.-Col. D. F. Davis Is Honorary President Will This Week Discuss Plans for 1919

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Few cities in the United States have had a more active organization working for the promotion of lawn tennis than has this one in the St. Louis Tennis Association, which will hold its regular April meeting at the Washington Hotel, Thursday.

This city is the home of Lieut.-Col. D. F. Davis, donor of the famous Davis International bowl, which is now held by Australasia. Colonel Davis not only gave the trophy in the interest of international matches, but he was himself a famous player in his college days at Harvard University. While he never won the United States singles championship title, he was, with Holcomb Ward, winner of the United States doubles championship in 1899, 1900, and 1901, this team being the first pair to win permanent possession of the doubles tennis trophies since 1884, when R. D. Sears and James Dwight removed the first challenge cups from competition.

Colonel Davis has always taken a prominent part in promoting lawn tennis in this city, as well as throughout the world, and he is the honorary president of the association. The April meeting is being held for the purpose of planning for the coming season, and to secure a closer cooperation between all tennis organizations in the city. Invitations have been sent to a number of clubs not already members, and regardless of plans for the season, any club having tennis facilities has been invited to send a delegate to the meeting.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be the continuation of inter-club play, with some minor changes in the tournament rules. Officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the Western Lawn Tennis Association are expected to be present to tell the delegates the purpose of these two organizations.

The St. Louis Tennis Association was organized on April 19, 1917, and its purpose, as outlined in its constitution, is "to foster and promote the game of tennis." It is an organization of clubs, has no grounds of its own and does not admit individual players as members. The association represents the St. Louis District of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, which, in turn, represents the western section (seven states) of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The officers for 1919 are as follows: Lieut. Col. D. F. Davis, honorary president; C. P. Bascom, president; M. D. Lavy, vice-president; Davidson Obeir, secretary, and Dr. G. H. Rice, treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: C. P. Bascom, chairman; William Culp, Albert Hoeger, Will Millis, Davison Obeir, Dr. Rice, and Arthur von Reppert. The present membership consists of 13 clubs, 12 of whom had teams in the 1918 inter-club matches.

LEHIGH'S SQUAD  
GETS FIRST CUT

Twenty-Four Men Remain for Coach J. T. Keady to Select the 1919 Varsity Nine From

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—Coach J. T. Keady of Lehigh University's baseball team made his first cut in the large squad last week. There remain twenty-four men, five catchers, five pitchers, nine infielders, and five outfielders. From these men will be picked the team that will face New York University in the opening game on Saturday. Two of the Brown and White's best men, infielders, Donovan and Kopf, are on probation, and it will be hard to fill their places.

As now constituted, the squad consists of: Catchers, Harrington, Kline, Schneider, Scott, Parker; pitchers, Johnson, D. Pfeiffer, Powers, Gilder.

**Our Chesterfield Topcoat**

IT'S a port in any storm and fine as a dressy topcoat. Light but warm and can be carried without inconvenience, or even packed in grip or trunk with little chance of wrinkling.

Made of soft English vicuña, a fabric that is yielding and comfortable. Semi-extreme and real fitted models. Silk lined throughout and silk faced lapels if you like it that way.

The trophy of our own work-rooms, \$40 to \$50.

Ready-to-wear

**Scott & Company**  
340 Washington Street, Boston

**THEATRICAL**  
NEW YORK

**PARK THEATRE**, Cal. Cir. & 89th, N. Y.  
LAST 2 WEEKS  
TODAY, Thursday  
Friday and Saturday  
Night  
SATURDAY  
MATINEE

**IOLANTHE**  
**MIKADO**

sleeve, Webb; infielders, Coffin, Dorkin, Savaria, Thompson, Donovan, Boynton, Saxman, Glen; outfielders, Mathag, Maginnes, Beck, Mattison, Koslakiewicz. The men were able to be out on the diamond practically every day last week.

Five letter men of last year are out for the track team, together with a large squad of freshmen. The letter men are Gurdy, high jump; Captain Doan, quarter mile; Carr, two mile; Harrington, high jump; McGrath, one mile. Other candidates are Weber, Thompson, Boyd, Spagna, Wilson, Hunt, Locke, Merkel, Riebe, Stella, Schultz, Harvey, and Pengelly.

REIGN OF LIQUOR  
REGARDED AT END

United States Senator Ashurst at Canal Zone Meeting Defends the Prohibition Amendment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—"Liquor was voted out of the United States by the sober common sense of the American people," declared Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator from Arizona, at a gathering of 3000 Canal Zone residents at Cristobal. An open-air meeting had been arranged to accommodate the people who wished to hear Mr. Ashurst, who made a visit to the Isthmus immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

The Arizona Senator touched upon a number of current issues. He said that he had heard the statement that national prohibition was a sporadic spasm of fanaticism, but he regarded it as the result of a deliberate conviction of a vastly preponderating majority of the people of the country, and he regarded the reign of whisky as definitely at an end as was that of the German Kaiser.

Senator Ashurst's declaration on this subject has attracted much attention here because of the impending contest for prohibition in the Republic of Panama.

He said also that he believed the League of Nations plan would receive the indorsement of the Senate and the country.

He indorsed the efforts to clean up vice and liquor on the Isthmus and said that Panama is a place of such immense potential importance that it is essential that the highest type of Americans be stationed here and that the community be made into one worthy in every way to represent the best people of the United States, and he pledged his active support to every movement destined to promote that end.

SAVINGS BANK FOR  
HIGH SCHOOL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Portland High School may have a savings bank all of its own next year. The plan of such a bank is already under discussion by the student body, and several of the members of the faculty of the commercial department, and the matter will shortly be brought to the attention of the school committee for consideration.

The aim of such a bank in school would be to encourage thrift among the students. Real money would be deposited and real pass books would be issued. The only difference would be that a student would be permitted to deposit money down to the denomination of one penny. Each day money deposited would be put into a bank, and when a student had deposited a dollar it would then start drawing the customary interest.

The bank would have a regular board of directors and all the customary details concerning such an institution would be worked out. It would be run in connection with the present commercial department.

**A. Sulka & Co.**

**SHIRTS TO MEASURE**  
UNUSUAL  
NECKWEAR  
HOSIERY  
ROBES  
ETC

FROM THE MASTER LOOMS OF THE WORLD

512 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK  
PARIS - 6 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

**GMC**  
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY  
TRUCKS

3/4 to 5-Ton Capacity  
**NOYES-BUICK CO.**  
17 LAWTON ST.  
Boston, Mass.

EDUCATION IN THE  
LIGHT OF THE WAR

Maine Superintendent of Schools Says War Has Shown Weakness and Strength of System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine.—"The war has shown the weakness as well as the strength of our educational system," says Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools. "There is no need for us to go astray, if we follow in the light of events. The State of Maine is preparing to do this and every citizen should be interested."

"Every citizen should be able to read and speak the English language with reasonable efficiency. We shall provide that all school subjects shall be taught and that all school administration be carried on in the English language. So far as mental capability permits, all children who are growing up in America should reach an educational efficiency at least equal to the rating of the sixth grade. For all persons between 15 and 18 who have not reached this proficiency, provision should be made for part-time classes of at least six hours' instruction per week, and there should be evening schools at least three evenings per week for 15 weeks each year to enable those who seek citizenship to become instructed in the common English subjects. We are preparing to wipe out our 2906 illiterates in Maine between 10 and 21 by teaching them to read and write before the next federal census."

"The average wages of the teachers of Maine are \$12.04 per week. This is altogether too low, and definite plans are under way for relief. There should be a civic center in every community and means should be taken to provide social recreation along elevated standards. No system of education is complete which does not get a large percentage of the product through the mill, and no system of education is effective which permits such a large number of children to fall by the wayside. The biggest problem before the American people is the conservation of the abilities of the children of our country and thus save to civilization that which now becomes human driftwood. Vocational training with intelligent guidance is of necessity to the age."

## AMEND HOUSE OF COMMONS ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A bill has been introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. S. W. Jacobs which has for its purpose the amending of the House of Commons Act. One of its chief features is the compelling of by-elections, not more than 60 days after the seat has been declared vacant.

As the law stands at present the government in power can keep an electoral seat vacant as long as it suits its purpose, thereby practically disfranchising the electors of the constituency. In England writs are issued three weeks after a seat has become vacant and Mr. Jacobs has followed the English practice, allowing, however, 60 days having in view Canada's geographical position. Another provision in the proposed amending bill does away with the possibility of a member sitting for more than one seat; Mr. Jacobs urges that a member shall be compelled to say what constituency he will represent at the conclusion of the time allowed for protest.

## A Great Economy Because of Extra Wear

"After a trip to Kilauea, the active volcano of Hawaii, my Neolin-soled shoes were the only ones not absolutely ruined. Many in our party wore hob-nailed boots," said Miss Jean P. Lane of Seattle, Washington.

The sharp jagged lava of Kilauea cuts an ordinary sole to pieces quickly. That Neolin Soles stood the test but emphasizes their toughness and durability. These qualities are built into them by a scientific process. Women—and men and children, too—who are hard on shoes should buy them with Neolin Soles. They come in many styles, and because of the extra wear they give, are a great economy.

And any repairman will re-sole your worn shoes with Neolin Soles, which are flexible and waterproof as well as long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

**Neolin Soles**

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

**A. Warendorff**  
Flowers

325 Fifth Avenue near 33 Street  
PHONE 4967 VANDERBILT

1192 Broadway near 29 Street  
PHONE 119 FARRAUT  
NEW YORK

Courtesy, Service, Reasonable Prices  
Our telegraph delivery extends to every important city in the world.

**Detroit Electric**  
E. Y. STIMPSON

329 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON











## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

## OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

## HODGSON'S

**RESTAURANT CONFECTIONERY**  
Excellent Fountain Service  
Meals Table d'Hôte and A La Carte  
Home cooking, home made ice creams and candies. Prices moderate.  
One of the finest places of its kind around Chicago.  
Private room for parties, luncheons, etc.  
Automobiles will find many conveniences.  
(Auto take Washington Blvd. to Wisconsin Ave, then 2 blocks north).  
121 Wisconsin Avenue, OAK PARK, ILL.  
Next door to Oak Park Theatre

**Dry Cleaning! Laundry! Rug Cleaning!**  
We believe the Monitor readers want the best. That fact has been demonstrated to us by our phone calls from them. We have planned a splendid spring service and again await their calls. Tel. O. P. 182-183.

**Brooks Laundry Co.**  
**W. W. MYERS**  
Grocery and Market  
825 Madison Street Tel. O. P. 5800

**FRED KNOOP**  
**GROCERIES—MARKET**  
Tel. 145, 146, 147 Oak Park

**H. H. KRUEGER**  
**GROCERY AND MARKET**  
Phone O. P. 6700, Cor. Lombard & Chicago Ave.

**BALCH-LINDER CO.**  
Decorators—Complete Paint Store  
131 N. Oak Park Ave. Tel. O. P. 328

**DRECHSLER STORAGE CO.**  
Storage—Moving—Packing  
1180 N. Lake St. Tel. O. P. 179

**HARDWARE**  
E. H. HANN  
118 Wisconsin Ave. Tel. O. P. 6850

**AVENUE FLOWER SHOP**  
Choice cut flowers and blooming plants in season  
811 Lake St. Oak Park, Ill. Tel. 840

**MRS. ELIZABETH W. BLANKENHORN**  
Women's and Children's Dressmaking  
138 S. Kensington Ave. Phone 3454

**MILLINERY**  
OLIPHANT, 308 S. Ridgeland Avenue  
Tel. Oak Park 2903

## CENTRALIA, ILL.

Dependable Merchandise at Right Prices

**Steak's**  
N. Locust St. Centralia, Illinois

Dry Goods, Coats, Suits, Dresses, Furs, Millinery, Shoes, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, etc. etc.  
Don't fail to visit our enlarged handsome light show room on second floor (elevator service). Rest room first floor, right aisle, rear.  
We have exclusive sale on Wooltex and Redfern Coats and Suits, Warner Corsets, Selby and Queen Quality Shoes, and many other high-grade lines. YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

Whatever has a place in a store for men and young men, we have it.

**FURNISHINGS TAILORING CLOTHING**

**W. HUTTER**  
Centralia, Ill.

**MISS C. PRUDEN**  
**MILLINERY**  
Residential—Near and The Samuel Ack Hats  
213 E. Broadway

**HARTMAN'S**  
**DRY GOODS STORE**  
Dry Goods READY-TO-WEAR RUGS  
Miner's Tools and Supplies  
S. H. HARRIS

Umbrellas repaired and recovered  
310 E. Cherry St. Phone 493, Ill.

**HAUSSLER BROS.**  
House Furnishers  
Victor Victrolas and Records

**ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS**

**D. J. STEWART & CO.**  
Our popular Infants Department is now showing a beautiful line of New Spring Things for the baby and children up to six years.

All carefully selected by our buyer during her recent trip to New York

**VOGEL & WALLER**  
111 W. State Street  
We feature HART SCHAFER & MARK CLOTHING HATS, AND MANHATTAN SHIRTS.

**BURTON E. CHAPMAN**  
106 West State Street, ROCKFORD, ILL.  
K. B. HARGENT PAPER CO.  
315 Chestnut St.  
Wrapping Paper, Twine, Paper Boxes

**THE BLAKE-MINTOSH CO.**  
Sleeping Porch Curtains, Awnings, Tents  
D. L. LOHMAN, Grocer  
This home-like store supplies your household needs  
2075 Lehigh St.

**HETTER'S**, 111 W. State St.  
show exclusive styles in women's footwear, hose and hosiery.

**ROCK ISLAND, ILL.**

**M. W. ANDERSON**  
For High Grade Groceries

4111 T Avenue, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.  
Phone R. I. 6  
1904 & AVENUE  
WENLEY'S ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS  
FLORIST Phone 1504

## EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

**Lord's**  
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES

We call your attention to our CHILDREN'S SHOP where the best of everything in apparel for new and larger clothing is displayed in attractive styles and prices.  
At this time our drapery department is most efficiently equipped to care for your every need.  
You will find in all seasons of the year our Hosiery and Underwear Sections are particularly able to care for you. We especially feature Wayne Knit Stockings and Munsing Underwear. Both lines are widely known. Their reputations prove their reliability.

**The Evanston Corset Shop**  
Corsets, Accessories, Lingerie, Silk Hosiery  
1608 Chicago Ave.  
Evanston Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc.

EST. 1906  
CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF  
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS  
L. H. KOSGARIAN, Mgr.  
Tel. 277

**Nelson Brothers**  
**Laundry**  
Telephone Evanston 422 and 112

**CITY NATIONAL BANK**  
Commercial and Savings Departments  
Safe Deposit Vault

**CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE CREAM AND SODA**  
Everybody goes to  
THEODORE'S 600 Davis St.

**G. C. SCHRIEB, INC.** The grocer whose prices, quality and services are right. 601 Dempster St.

**RHODIN BROTHERS—Groceries, fruits and vegetables.** 511 Main St. Tel. 400—517 Noyes St. Tel. 1221—1008 Chicago St. Tel. 5802.

**A. C. GALITZ**  
Meat Market—Your Account Solicited.  
1001 Davis Street

**SEIDEL'S**  
THE HOME OF GOOD BAKING  
Cakes and Cakes. System will save you money. Investigate. 810 Chicago Ave. Phone 1200

**VICTOR TALKING MACHINES and Records**  
sold at HICKER'S MUSIC SHOP, 801 Dempster St. Evanston.

**EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE**  
Storage, Moving, Packing, Chains and Cables for rent. Main office 1001, Noyes Ave.

**WILMETTE, ILLINOIS**

**TAYLOR'S**  
**DRY GOODS STORE**  
1225 Wilmette Avenue Phone 3014

**S. H. CRAMER**  
Dry Goods  
Notions, Ladies' Furnishings  
Telephone Wilmette 588

**Nelson Brothers**  
**Laundry**  
Telephone Wilmette 1800

**A HOME BANK**  
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank  
**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE**

**Tucker Shoe Co.**  
1213 Wilmette Avenue  
**ASPEGREN & COMPANY**  
High Grade Groceries and Meats  
Our Aim—Mutual Satisfaction  
Phone—Wilmette 420, Evanston 408

**E. J. GALITZ**  
Fancy Groceries and Meats  
Telephone: Wilmette 407, 408, 400 Tel. 65 Wilmette

**BOWMAN**  
Dairy Company  
55 Wilmette

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

**To Soldiers and Sailors Away From Home**

who wish to send flowers to their friends or relatives Bohannon Floral Co. will be glad to give their orders special attention. Flowers telegraphed every where.

**Bohannon Floral Co.**  
75 EAST MONROE ST.  
Between Michigan and Wabash Ave.  
CHICAGO  
Telephone—Rush 1700 or 0800

**"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"**  
4700 Sheridan  
CHICAGO  
3870  
Ridgeway  
A. HALL, Prop. We Deliver Everywhere

**Lakeside 22 FLOWER SHOP**  
A. HALL, Prop. We Deliver Everywhere

**Marine's Flower Shop**  
1131 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Chicago  
Phone 972 Ridgeway  
NO MATTER WHAT THE SEASON FLOWERS ARE WELCOME

**Kenwood Jewelry Shop**  
585 EAST FORTY SEVENTH ST., CHICAGO

**WM. H. COLVIN & CO.**  
Bonds—Stocks—Grain  
194 South La Salle Street  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

YOU ARE welcome to visit and look over our exceptional variety of hand-painted and colored gifts from the least to the most expensive. MADE GOOD KEAT'S GIFT SHOP, 1516 East 47th St., Chicago

COMPETENT copy and layout man with general advertising experience, including campaigns, sales letters, folders, trade paper copy, etc. desires an opening; opportunity for advancement and congenial environment; first consideration. Address: M. E. W., 410 Bradley Ave., Evanston, Ill.

**VACANT IN NORTH EVANSTON**—Suitable for residences or high grade apartments. Near lake and N. W. Elevated; 60 ft. lot, \$40 to \$50 ft. terms arranged.

**W. S. HENNINGER & CO.**  
1115 Argyle St., St. Louis, Mo. Ridgeway 1008

**FOR SALE**—Capt. Dakin St., Sheridan St., mod. rent \$3200; sun parlors; also apt. house, near lake, rent \$4200. Tel. West 2275, or add. H. H. Monitor, McCracken Bldg., Chicago

**FOR SALE**—2-story and basement brick house; 8 rms.; h. w. heat; elec. h. hardware; floors; garage. \$2500 cash. 1923 E. Sawyer Ave. Tel. 2275

**TO RENT**—Morning hours in furnished office; Michigan Ave. very desirable; reasonable. Ad. W. 22, Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**E. 47TH ST.**, No. 925—One or two rooms to rent, refrigerating attendant, good location and transport. Tel. Drexel 3278.

**EDWIN C. GAGE, Insurance**  
175 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO  
Tel. Wabash 4047; Evanston 5829

**SAMUEL GRAHAM, Insurance**  
445 E. 46th Place, Drex 7027  
125 W. Jackson Blvd. Wab. 5825, CHICAGO  
Real Estate Investment, Heating, Insurance

**INGERSOLL & WEAVER**  
1119 Bryn Mawr Ave. Tel. Sunnyside 7022

## Savings Deposits

Made on or Before April 7  
Draw Interest From April 1

START SAVING NOW

We Pay 3% Interest Per Annum  
On Savings Accounts

## Illinois Trust &amp; Savings Bank

La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn  
**WOODLAWN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**  
1204 E. Sixty-Third Street, CHICAGO  
Resources \$3,000,000.00  
YOUR PATRONAGE INVITED

**PORTIA SHOE SHOP**  
Mrs. Z. S. Corson  
4th Floor North American Bldg.  
State and Monroe

An exclusive woman's shoe devoted to the needs of women who desire comfort as well as style. Extra sizes for large women. No catalog.

**Frankheim (SHOES)**  
1002 E. 63rd St.

**Quality Tailoring**  
Complete Line of Spring Woolens  
Credit Extended by Means of THE TRUSTEES SYSTEM Trade Acceptance

**M. VOLKMAN**  
744 Fullerton Ave., Chicago  
Phone Diversey 3388

**I. PERLSON**  
Fine Furs  
Because of market conditions early purchases will save money

36 South State Street  
CHICAGO

**THE TAYLOR DRY GOODS CO.**  
A Complete Line of INFANTS' WEAR  
6436-6438 So. Halsted St., Chicago  
Tel. Normal 930

**SONIA**  
Millinery Corsets  
\$5 to \$15 \$1 to \$10  
2445 N. Crawford Avenue, CHICAGO

**Esther E. Wright—Hats**  
Sport, Afternoon Hand Made  
BLOUSES  
116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago  
LAKE VIEW BUILDING

**TUTHILL & HOWIE**  
Smart models are now on display  
723 Marshall Field Annex, Chicago

**CORSET SHOP**  
EDITH G. SMITH  
ALL CORSETS FITTED MODERATE PRICES  
28 E. Washington St. Tel. Central 1008  
AT \$7.00 and \$10.00 AND UP

**HATS**  
Blanche Beckman  
Suite 1024, Sherman Bldg., CHICAGO

**LACY & COMPANY**  
Millinery  
17 N. State, Suite 1120, Stevens Bldg., Chicago

**CORTELLE SHOP**  
Hats, Blouses and Bags  
COLE LUDLOPH, ESTELLE LUDLOPH  
Phone Diversey 1304—2400 Carroll Ave.  
M. L. Patrick Phone Majestic 8030 D. B. Riley

**MATRICIA SHOP**  
Capes, Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses  
1214 Stevens Bldg., 17 N. State St., CHICAGO

**ARTISTIC MILLINERY**  
A. Francis Johnson  
1912 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Tel. Ray 3380

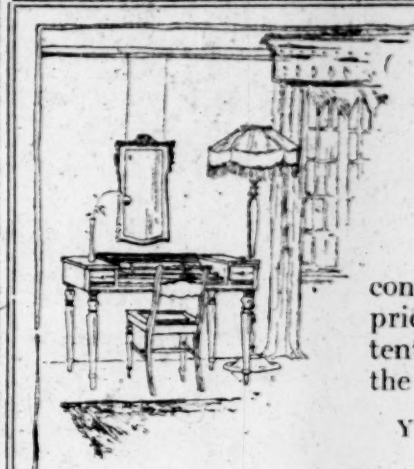
**DUNN'S STYLE SHOP**  
A Full Line of Ladies' Garments  
5447 N. Crawford Ave. Tel. Irving 9822

**HIGH CLASS MILLINERY**  
1531 Jarvis Ave., CHICAGO  
Birchwood Station

**MILLINERY**  
**ATWOOD & WALKER**  
4421 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 2778

**BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.**  
**LUMBER**  
All kinds of Building Material,  
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber  
1042 W. North Ave., Chicago  
Tel. Lincoln 721 or 772

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Our Spring Display  
of Furniture  
and Rugs

consists of the newest styles, at prices as low as possible consistent with guaranteed quality of the Home-need we sell.

Your extended account solicited.

**Spiegel's**  
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.  
115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO  
SOUTH SIDE STORE Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.  
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE, 2033 Milwaukee Ave.

**EGGERS**  
FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS  
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

6402-6408 S. Halsted St.  
Phone Wentworth 1081 CHICAGO

**BROADWAY FAIR**  
5067 Broadway  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS  
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND GLASS  
Orders for Window Shades and Cleaning

**M. J. LAPINE**  
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE  
Reupholstering, Repairing and Re-dyeing  
1620 N. Clark St. Chicago

**ARTHUR'S**  
**HATS**  
\$3—\$4—\$5  
Popular Prices  
Quality Style Value

**Arthur Feilchenfeld**  
34 W. Van Buren Street 100 S. Dearborn  
11 E. Adams Street  
CHICAGO

**LOUIS THURINGER**  
TAILOR  
412-414-416 Hartford Building, CHICAGO  
Corner Dearborn and Madison Streets  
Phone 2161 Central

**Men's Furnishings**  
**HUBERT SCHUMACHER**  
409 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2400

**MATSEN & CO.**  
**MEN'S TAILORING**  
1620 Madison St. Chicago

**EHRLICH**  
SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY  
387 N. Clark Street, opp. "L" Station, Chicago

**POLLMAN'S**  
**HATS and FURNISHINGS**  
587 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Kenwood 5716

**KRUEGER**  
TAILOR AND CLEANER  
6248 Ellis Ave.  
Phone Hyde Park 7197

**THEODOR KRUEGER**  
**HARDWARE COMPANY**  
Hardware, Tools  
Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household  
Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies  
4543 Broadway ("Cityview")  
120 Milwaukee Avenue CHICAGO  
Phone Edgewater 1240, Monroe 818

**C. & F. HARDWARE CO.**  
Carpenter Work and General  
House Repairing  
Electrician, Tinner and Locksmith  
Screen doors made to order  
Painting and Glazing  
2725 North Clark Street CHICAGO  
Tel. Lincoln 8851

**CHAS. C. DOSE**  
Plumbing and Heating  
Jobbing and Overhauling  
1503 Laramie St. Tel. Lincoln 1507

**Werner Bros. STORAGE CO.**  
Packing—Shipping—Removals  
Main Office, 3813 BROADWAY  
No. 8—2957-2959 Lincoln Ave. No. 4—4017 Broadway  
No. 8—4010-41 Broadway No. 8, Bldg. N. Halsted  
All Phones Lake View 351

**EDWARD C. BUNCK**  
INTERIOR DECORATING AND PAINTING  
Dealer in  
Paints, Glass and Wallpaper  
4048 Calumet Avenue, CHICAGO  
Tel. Oak 840

**NYDEN & THUNANDER**  
PAINTERS and DECORATORS  
3900 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO  
Telephone Calumet 6192

**GEO. M. NELSON**  
**RELIABLE PAINT STORE**  
Painting and Decorating Supplies  
Paperhangers' and Painters' Supplies  
Painting and Decorating  
1237 FENOLLY AVENUE, Tel. Lake View 3450

**OTTO F. HAHN**  
Painting, Decorating and Paperhanging  
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper  
1230 Glenwood Avenue, CHICAGO  
Telephone Diversey 4224

**THE KENWOOD CO.**  
1900 E. 47th Street  
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS, MEATS  
GROCERIES and TAVERN LUXURIES  
Telephone Oakland 1005-1006-4018

**DOWNS MOTOR EXPRESS**  
PIANO AND FURNITURE MOVING  
PACKING, SHIPPING AND STORAGE  
3545 Broadway, Chicago. Phone Sunnyside 2485

**E. SEWARD—Carpenter**  
Hardwood Floors, Gages, Built, Furniture  
Repairs, Literature Parks, Hand-made  
Pamphlet Holders  
2015 Bernard St., Chicago. Tel. Irving 3454

**Forest Glen**  
Main Office 3737-39  
Southport Avenue, CHICAGO

**Creamery**  
Company  
Bottled in the Country  
All Branches Lake View 2900

**Wieland**  
Dairy Company  
Main Office 3642 Broadway  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
For Quality and Service Try  
**KEE & CHAPPELL DAIRY COMPANY**  
Phone Main Office, Superior 71 CHICAGO

**TEMPLE RESTAURANT**  
508 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO  
CLUB LUNCHEON 12 to 2:30  
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE 5 to 8:30  
SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS 1 to 8:30  
For Special Attention to Parties, Luncheons or Dinners, call GRACKLAND 9665

**ILLINOIS Cafeteria**  
MALLERS BUILDING BASEMENT  
5 So. Wabash Ave., S.E., cor. Madison  
MISSISS KENNEDY and NORBY  
Luncheons and Dinners  
453 Railway Exchange Building  
Corner Michigan and Jackson, CHICAGO  
Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
50c TABLE D'HOTE DINNER  
5 to 8 P. M.  
Telephone Harrison 4758

**C. J. GUDERYAHN**  
Groceries and Meats  
The Best of Everything at Lowest Market Prices  
Agents for Knox Gelatine  
3916-18 Broadway 4 Telephone, I. V. 3300

**THE SWENSON COMPANY**  
High Grade Groceries,  
Meats, Fruits and Vegetables  
1142 Bryn Mawr Avenue  
1516 Howard Street 6137 N. Clark Street  
6080 Ridge Avenue 4503 N. Clark Street

**C. W. SCHAUB & CO.**  
Groceries and Meats  
Fresh Fish, Fruits and Vegetables  
Agents for Knox Gelatine  
4605-4607 Broadway, CHICAGO  
Phone Edgewater 1820-1821

**ABE MINCER**  
High Grade Groceries, Meats,  
Fruits and Vegetables  
1702-04 WILSON AVE. Phone Ravenswood 4  
**ANDLER & BEHRENS**  
Grocery and Market  
Quality and Service  
4307 Greenview Ave., CHICAGO, Tel. I. V. 0065

**ORCHARD & ORCHARD**  
Everything Good to Eat  
AT FAIR PRICES  
1443 E. 52nd St. 2300 E. 71st St.  
Tel. E. P. 635 Tel. E. P. 635

**CLARK-LYON CO.**  
FINE GROCERIES and MEATS  
29-7-19 Cottage Grove Ave., Tel. Kenwood 4800

**DIER BROS.—Meat Market**  
Tel. Lake View 3622-3535 N. Halsted  
Chicago

**SAM HASTERLIK**  
Grocery—Choice Meats  
1546 Jarvis Ave. Tel. Rogers Pl. 230-234

**KOLBE BROS.**  
High Grade Groceries and Meats  
3006 Broadway, Chicago  
Phone I. V. 238-255, Wellington 2206

**ED WOLF, Butte and Eggs**  
Direct from Country  
Personal Service and Delivery  
Circleville 4779 3028 N. Clearmont Ave.

**BROADWAY FRUIT STORE**  
Fresh Vegetables  
Moderate Prices Delivery Free  
3454 Broadway Tel. Lake View 2327



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS



## Kenyon Cox as Writer

She had been reading Kenyon Cox's last article. It was on "German Painting." But I doubt if she reached the end of the essay, for the Evening Post, wherein it was published, had fallen from her hands, and she was almost crying.

"Tut! Tut!" I said. "What is it?" "Lots of things," she answered, "but chiefly memories. Oh, while people are hailing Kenyon Cox as a great mural painter, to me he was just a poet."

She turned away. For some reason or another, she was disturbed. So I talked. "Kenyon Cox was a better writer than painter," I said. "He was an artist in words, if you like; he was never an artist in paint. His pictures are commonplace, formal; but, in his writings, he sometimes ascends to the threshold of the Initiates. It is given to few to excel in the two crafts of writing and painting. Whistler is the shining example. C. J. Holmes, director of the National Gallery of London, is equally distinguished as writer and as landscape painter, but D. S. MacColl, keeper of the Wallace Gallery, and Roger Fry are more learned and more charming with the pen than with the brush. I shall always maintain that Blake was a better poet than artist, and, as for Turner, he was worse as a poet than the poet Bunn. If William Hunt, author of 'Talks on Art,' had been able to paint as well as he wrote about painting, what a great artist he would have been. Of him, Miss Amy Lowell has written: 'He must have been an unusual man, far more than his pictures would lead us to suppose.' True! He it was who, when Oliver Wendell Holmes handed him a Chinese vase, asking if he would like to see it, answered: 'Like to see it? By Gosh, it's one of those dashed ultimate things!' There is more real appreciation, my dear lady, in that slangy sentence of William Hunt's than in pages of tall writing. Kenyon Cox would have taken a chapter to say it, and please understand that he would have said it charmingly. Hunt was a torrent. Cox was a gliding stream."

Here I paused, because the lady was not listening. "How strange," she said, "and how enviable to be remembered by one little poem. It must be thirty years ago since I first read it. We were living by the sea, a lonely place in a remote part of Europe; and one day, oh, how well I remember it, dear B—and C—surprised us with a visit. They were on their honeymoon; they brought us all the news of America, and, among other odds and ends, a copy of the current Century magazine. In it was an essay by Kenyon Cox on 'Early Renaissance Sculpture,' and at the end of it was a poem. I was younger then, and it moved me in a way that few poems have ever moved me. It was inspired by the 'Femme Inconnue' in the Louvre, and it began:

"She lived in Florence centuries ago,  
That lady smiling there,  
What was her name or rank, I do not know—  
I know that she was fair."

I have been trying to remember the rest of it, but I can only recall detached lines. Do find it for me. And the sad thing is that I have a copy of it somewhere, and I can't remember where it is hidden—a copy in Kenyon Cox's own handwriting. Oh, how kind he was! It happened like this: Dear C— was a friend of Cox's, and, when he returned to America, he told him of my love for the poem. And Kenyon Cox copied it out and sent it to me, but that wasn't all. He added a fourth stanza which the magazine, for some reason or other, did not print. Somebody told me that the Editor thought it was not quite proper. Entre nous, the poet, in that fourth rejected stanza, presses a kiss upon the lips of stone."

The lady laughed through her tears. "I'll have a hunt for the poem to-night," she said, "but I am afraid that I have hidden it away somewhere so carefully that I shall never find it."

Obviously, it was my pleasure to track the poem. This is the kind of quest in which a Bookman delights. First, I asked all my friends if Kenyon Cox had published a volume of poems. No, there was no record of it. But a fellow Bookman found this, which he had copied from the title page of one of Kenyon Cox's volumes of essays:

THE GOSPEL OF ART  
Work thou for pleasure, paint or sing  
Or carve  
The thing thou lovest, though the body starve  
Who works for glory misses out the goal;  
Who works for money coins his very soul;  
Work for the work's sake, then, and it may be  
That these things shall be added unto thee.

That is true and deftly and prettily said, but it was not what I wanted. Then it occurred to me to search the Century magazine of thirty or so years ago, and to go through Kenyon Cox's books. "Ha! Ha!" I cried; "I'll do that, and in doing so, I'll test a branch Public Library of New York, and see if they really manage

such things better here than in England."

The experiment was highly successful. A smiling young lady, not a bald-headed gentleman in spectacles, in answer to my inquiry, said: "Oh, yes, we have books by Kenyon Cox." She led the way to a shelf and handed to me "Old Masters and New" and "Artist and Public," and told me that I could take them home if I would agree to some minor formalities. Fancy the British Museum reading room acting like that. Usually I am so proud at getting past the janitor at the door, without being arrested, that I am too pleased to ask for a book when I get inside.

I told the New York girl librarian about the poem and she suggested that I should consult the Century Magazine Index. The part of my mission faded. I became so interested in the writers of circa 1890 that the time passed without discovery of any reference to "She lived in Florence centuries ago." As for the index, well, you know what indexes are. I have never been able to discover anything I want in an index anywhere. The girl librarian, or whatever her office is, handed me more copies of the Century, and offered to help me in the search. I declined gracefully. I could not put her to the trouble. But, on the way home, I made a mental note to write an essay, à la E. V. Lucas, inquiring why librarian girls are always kind, and telephone girls are always cross. Perhaps it is because one sees us and the other doesn't.

So behold me that afternoon, engaged on a task a Bookman loves, the task or the joy of dipping into an author with whom one is fairly familiar. I began to browse on Kenyon Cox's "Old Masters and New" and "Artist and Public"; I dipped here and there, feeling sure that I should find somewhere a clue to the lost poem.

There are no surprises in Kenyon Cox, and shall I add, no faults? He is a cultured and scholarly conformationist. Compared with Cox, John Ruskin was a Bernard Shaw, and William Hunt a Clemenceau. Kenyon Cox was always on the side of order and safety. Even his insight was safety first. The old is according to law, and consequently agreeable; the new is irregular, and consequently disagreeable. It might be said of Kenyon Cox in literature, as he says of his contemporaries in painting: "Our most original and most distinguished painters, those who give the tone to our exhibitions and the national accent to our school, are almost all engaged in trying to get back one or another of the qualities that marked the great art of the past."

The new art of the present he disliked extremely. Post-Impressionism was almost a disgrace; but I did not dwell on these essays. I turned to where he dabbles lovingly with some phase of the great art of the past; there he is quite at home and a charming companion. And so I came at twilight, while the great city hummed below, and the young moon with one lone star peeped out above, to his essay on "Sculptors of the Early Italian Renaissance." If I had to choose one essay by Kenyon Cox, for an anthology, this would be my choice. He loved the subject; his love passes on to us. I read pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 with growing delight and when I turned to page 8—there, at the end, was the poem. My feelings can hardly have been exceeded by Peary when he found the North Pole. There it was—and with the missing last stanza:

THE "FEMME INCONNUE" OF THE LOUVRE  
She lived in Florence centuries ago,  
That lady smiling there,  
What was her name or rank, I do not know—  
I know that she was fair."

For some great man—his name, like hers, forgot,  
And faded from men's sight—  
Loved, here she must have loved her—and  
Had wrought  
This bust for our delight.

Whether he gained her love or had her scorn,  
Full happy was his fate.  
He saw her, heard her speak; he was not born  
Four hundred years too late.

The palace throngs in every room but this;  
Here, all are left alone.  
Love, there is none to see—I press a kiss  
Upon thy lips of stone.

Surely, we may absolve that Editor of thirty years ago of prudery. He omitted the last stanza, because it is weak—an anti-climax. The poem certainly ends at "Four hundred years too late."

How pleasant it is to be able to say something really nice about an editor.

## SKETCHES OF TEN NOTABLE ITALIANS

"Figures Italianes d'Aujourd'hui." Par Jules Desfré. Paris and Brussels: Van Oest, 4 francs.

Mr. Desfré is a Belgian deputy whose many writings, both in French and Italian, show him to possess a knowledge of Italian affairs and public men greater, probably, than that of anyone outside the country itself. The author has spent much time, and given much thought, to Italian problems; he has come into personal contact with many of the statesmen and writers who have chiefly influenced Italy during these years, and everywhere he is found studying with admirable sagacity and impartiality the great problems which have beset her industrially and politically, both before and after her entry into the European war. And this Mr. Desfré has accomplished, covering a great deal of ground, and touching always interestingly, sometimes profoundly, upon matters of primary importance, in a series of 10 character sketches. The 10 notable Italians under review are: Sonnino, Giolitti, Luzatti, Barzilai, Battisti, Bissolati, Salvemini, d'Annunzio, Corradini, and Ferrero.

In these essays, the author has sought throughout to show what has been the verdict of Italy upon her leaders of thought and action; why she has accepted or repudiated them; in what way they have taught her to trust them, and in what way she has responded to their appeal and accepted their judgments. The reader, therefore, gets not only brilliant, intimate sketches of men whose outlines have sometimes been blurred or twisted by the passions and prejudices of these years, or whose individual part may have been overlooked or only partially recognized in the swift happenings of great events; but again and again he opens the door wide upon the Italy of 1914 and 1915, determined to take matters if need be into her own hands, over the heads of diplomats or statesmen, whatever the political prestige of a Giolitti or the diplomatic astuteness of a von Bülow.

The essay on d'Annunzio, the analysis of his literary genius, always the servant of a fervent patriotism, but even more dramatically so, after 1914, of his romanticism always a little theatrical, his methods never colorless, sometimes a little indiscreet, of his passionate irredentism, born and bred upon the coasts of the Adriatic, that curious combination of egoism and modesty, of sentiment and practicality—how admirably it is all written. "Nation means mission," Mazzini said finally, and with what enthusiasm, with what unbounded energy, with what will to sacrifice everything to a patriot and a soldier might be called upon to give, did d'Annunzio urge his countrymen to enter the war, and, having entered, choose and pursue with the same intrepidity and enthusiasm, one of the most adventurous ways of serving her.

Not less happy is Mr. Desfré's sketch of Bissolati, whom he has met and watched at his work. Socialist, patriot, man of letters, soldier, and statesman, Bissolati has done much in the molding of modern Italy. Of immense courage and initiative, Bissolati, unlike so many of those who call themselves socialists, recognized always that Italy must have a foreign policy. He was one of the first to see that her place was with the Allies in the European war, and he worked toward this end unwearingly.

The portrait of Baron Sonnino is a fine one, dignified, and fully recognizing of his immense ability, integrity, and, in spite of a certain rigidity, consistently broad-minded vision. A Conservative, Sonnino has welcomed reform. Reserved to the point of taciturnity—a trait so little comprehensible to his fellow countrymen—he has won and held, nevertheless, the confidence, not of the few, but of the mass. Truly, as Mr. Desfré writes, one of the great figures of present-day Italy, neither his statesmanship nor his diplomacy has been found lacking during these intricate years of severance from old allies and unification with new ones. For Italy, friendship with the Central Powers was a promise of peace, and Sonnino, recognizing as Crispien had done, the Anglo-Italian friendship as an offset against German domination, held to the Triple Alliance so long as it fulfilled its promise. His speeches and diplomatic actions, over many years, show that he was prepared to take the step he did take when that promise was broken.

Mr. Desfré has written with great moderation and insight of Giolitti, the man whose policy might be summed up in that narrow word expediency, which so often fails, in spite of shrewdness and worldly wisdom, where candor and temerity succeed. Giolitti, during his long years of governing the country, has divorced the people from their Parliament; neither a warrior nor an idealist, the Triple Alliance was to him an industrial opportunity; he made use of it in a way which, sooner or later, must have paralyzed the initiative and sapped the productivity of his own people. In 1915, Italy, however, took the matter into her own hands, and her Parliament became once more representative of the people.

Among the other sketches, the one on the well-known historian, Ferrero, with whom the writer went on a mission to Sicily, is perhaps the most interesting. Ferrero, who had admired and written with enthusiasm of the industry and organization of modern Germany, did not hesitate, after witnessing the first few months of the war, to take his stand on the side of Belgium. A zealous patriot, steeped in the grandeur of Italy's power and prestige 20 centuries ago, his call to her, and to the other nations of the world, is to rise from the excesses and follies of the present into the dignity and discipline of the past. It may be that he is inclined to distort somewhat the present, to magnify the beauty of the past; but, in any case, the lessons he would teach are well worth learning. They will be learnt, as Mr. Desfré truly says, "when men are willing to respect the rights of others, and to seek the good of all; when every citizen is a patriot, and each country lives for humanity, within the limits set by justice and honor."

Mr. J. A. Hobson's volume, "Richard Cobden. The International Man," which is published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, contains correspondence which has either not been accessible hitherto to the public or which has not been printed before. Many of these letters are addressed to the secretary of the peace society, the Rev. Henry Richard, a society which represented the pacifist section of the time. The apostle of free trade was a bitter opponent of the South in the war between the North and South, but in the interests of peace, as he saw them, Cobden would have preferred that the South should have been allowed to secede rather than that there should be resort to force. The desire to establish free trade and the detestation of armies were the two great impulses of his life.

## THE SATURDAY CLUB

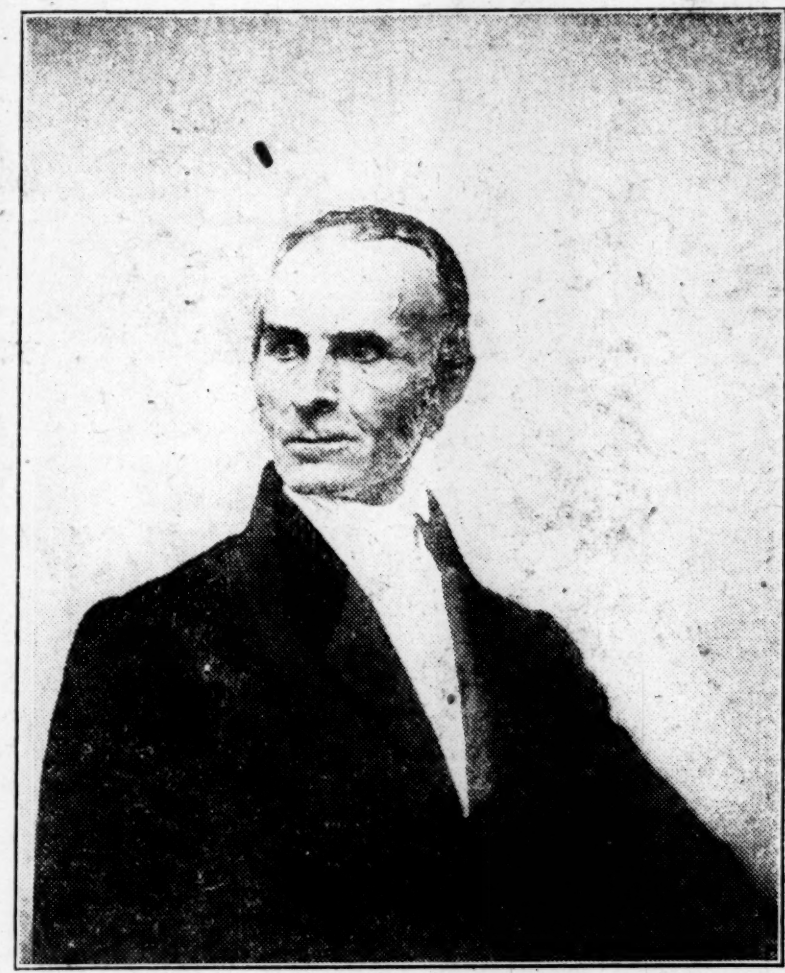
"The Early Years of the Saturday Club: 1855-1870." By Edward Waldo Emerson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. \$7.50 net.

The ideals of the French Revolution found an echo on the other side of the Atlantic in an awakening of the spirit of fraternity among intellectual people. During the first decade of the Nineteenth Century, in Boston, literary and scientific societies sprang into being with remarkable rapidity. Men of real worth sharpened their wits in social debate, or by the production of essays and lectures.

The sons and grandsons of these

"Agassiz always sat at the head of the table by native right of his huge good-fellowship and intense enjoyment of the scene, his plasticity of mind and sympathy. . . . I well remember amongst other things how the club would settle itself to listen when Dana had a story to tell. Not a word was missed, and those who were absent were told at the next club what they had lost. Emerson . . . was supremely happy, and laughed under protest when the point of the story was reached."

Referring to this same early and golden period, Dr. Holmes gives his testimony: "At that time, you would



John Greenleaf Whittier

lovers of social intercourse were the Emersons, the Lowells, and Motleys of the Civil War era—sons of families that had battled with untamed nature on the North American continent, from father to son, until more favorable conditions prevailed. Travel on the country roads was becoming more comfortable, books were more accessible, better schools and a more humane learning were finding their opportunity to influence every community that lay near a stage line, Coleridge and Carlyle, Goethe and Schiller, were talked of in the Lyceum. Men like Holmes and Prescott, Ticknor and Sumner, were absorbing all that was best of Europe to bring back to New England. Fictitious attempts to bring together into some kind of organization kindred spirits thrived and languished, and prompted Emerson, in 1849, to propose as a seal for such a

have seen Longfellow invariably at one end—the east end—of the long table, and Agassiz at the other. Emerson was commonly near the Longfellow end, on his left. There was no regularity, however, in the place of the members. I myself commonly sat on the right-hand side of Longfellow, so as to have my back to the windows; I think Dana was more apt to be on the other side. The members present might vary from a dozen to twenty or more. . . . Conversation was rarely general. There were two principal groups at the ends of the table. The most jovial man at table was Agassiz; his laugh was that of a big giant. There was no speechifying, no fuss of any kind with constitution and by-laws and other such encumbrances. I do not remember more than two infractions of the general rule of quiet and decorum—these were when Longfellow read a short poem on one of Agassiz's birthdays, and the other when I read a poem in honor of Motley, who was just leaving for Europe."

It will be observed that the club was singularly fortunate in the variety of interests brought to the dinners by its various members. Almost every field of endeavor represented in intellectual New England at that time was to be found about the hospitable table. In the election of Prescott, the historian, and Whittier, the poet, both admitted in 1858, variety of literary treatment of history and poetry was added, and a new note came in 1859 with the addition of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist. Thomas Gold Appleton, the wit, and brother-in-law of Longfellow, and John Murray Forbes, the merchant. Taken together, they formed a group of strong forces, not all of the spiritual type of ecclesiastical New England, but all forceful and earnest. They were now springing into fame, so that each had an eager pursuit that made him a living wire in his chosen field. Each was reading a new book by some member of the club, or corresponding with a member abroad, or waxing eloquent over the darkening clouds that were gathering in the political horizon.

As we turn the pages of "Dr. Emerson's book with its splendid and often unfamiliar portraits of these famous members, the rare privilege of belonging to such a group is brought home to the reader with stirring reality. A son of the great Emerson ought, indeed, to know whereof he speaks. If, in spite of the collaboration of such men as Prof. Bliss Perry, Mr. Storey, Governor McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. DeWolfe Howe, and Mr. Edward W. Forbes, the book is a bit stiff and cumbersome, mentally as well as materially, the average reader, wrapped in his enjoyment of the picture of these America's great literary lights, will be apt to cast the blame upon the formal make-up of the volume and pass the criticism over lightly. To treat first of each year, then to add a chapter for every famous member who joined during that period, was for the author to set himself no small exercise of skill.

It would be beyond the purpose of this notice to record all the names that follow Charles Elliot Norton, in 1860. Two years later, Charles Sumner was elected, Henry James the next year, and James T. Fields 12 months later. Fields was a lover of literary fellowship, whose home on Charles Street was in itself a veritable literary club for many years. If the Saturday Club had no Boswell in its Golden Age, it might well be said that each member was in very truth his own Boswell.

## MR. MASEFIELD IN AN UNCONVINCING MOOD

"A Poem and Two Plays." By John Masefield. Heinemann. 3s. net.

Mr. Masefield has done magnificent work for English drama and English verse, and his name will stand among the foremost literary writers of the present century. His conspicuous courage, the splendor of his imagination, the virile ease and richness of his language, whether in poetry or in prose, have won for him universal recognition, even if there be some who feel convinced that he can, and one day will, do greater things still with the powers which he possesses.

The present volume consists of a poem, the date of which is not given, and two plays, one of 1905, the other 1906. The master hand is here, and the plays are instinct with dramatic situations. Grimly ironic, a blending of tragedy and comedy, of human cruelty, cowardice, and crime, how steadily, how remorselessly does each character fulfill its part, whether it be that of plottor, accomplice, victim, or dupe. Clever, certainly, sometimes brilliant and magnificent, but, on the whole, strangely, irritatingly, disappointing!

As the reader turns page after page, he begins to ask himself, is this all he is to be given, this tumult and treachery, this frenzy of hatred and of fear, this harsh, unending recital of ills done and ills suffered, without purpose and without redress? Is each tale to be told, fierce and unlovely, to the music of rattling sabers, hurrying threats—so swiftly passing into action—to the roar of bullets and the whimpering of fools?

The opening passages in the poem "Rosas" prepare us for what is to come. Mr. Masefield has never been conspicuous for indulgence to his readers, though he may often have rewarded them, on land or on sea, for theirs to him. But, in "Rosas," there is no stilling of the strife which surrounds the passage of its hero. This "tameless lad," grown into a tameless man, this Spaniard of the Argentine, Lean, quick, and cruel with a panther's brow, And wandering eyes that glittered to a blaze,

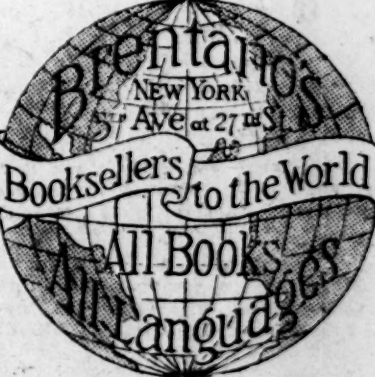
with what relentless ferocity he stalks through these close on forty pages.

Truly, Mr. Masefield does not fail to make his readers see this Gauchito, this dauntless leader of the frontier band, "as he moved and ruled and glittered and was grim," and yet with what relief they bid good-by to him. But for one pale romance, which quickly ends in disaster, no light relief, when the angry shadows of the tale; and, when the punishment falls upon Rosas for his crimes, how little commensurate does it seem to the evil he has wrought. The countryside rises up against his tyranny, his Gauchito troops are beaten, and he, disguised, flees to England. The Argentine sees him no more. This all took place, we learn, a hundred years ago. Did Rosas, then, know the London of Carlyle and of the refugee, Mazzini? Carlyle might possibly have welcomed him to lunch, but it is safe to conclude that for him and for Mazzini there would have been no common meeting-ground.

The two plays, one Irish, one Icelandic, are clever, swiftly moving character studies, and yet, on the whole, both bare and unconvincing in outline and detail. There are strength and steadiness of purpose in Virgils, the somewhat enigmatic wife of the miser Thord, showing her deftly superior in strategy and in authority to the coward, and who would have betrayed her to the angry bully who would have cowed her. There are brilliant, eloquent passages here and there in the Irish play, "The Sweeps of Ninety-Eight," also; but, on the whole, how remote, how unsympathetic these figures are!

Does Mr. Masefield wish us to conclude that the British Army, in the days of the Georges, was all of a pattern with these men who swagger and cringe in the inn at Dunleavy? Or are we to conclude that their like was especially reserved for the purpose of encouraging Ireland's scorn and loathing? In either case, the burlesque is somewhat overdone.

Merits the book has, moments of splendor and of insight, of humor and of pathos; but, recalling the paths, the poet has trodden before, inevitably there come regret and disappointment. Those visions of the sea in Dauber, radiant with beauty, with power, with the true artist's comprehension, how they blazed upon the open page. Those pictures of the English countryside, the sweep of midland valley, rich in its smiling pastures and flowering hedgerows, the wooded background of the hills, stately horses moving side by side over the brown upturned earth, the yellow stain of daffodils against the meadow's rim—we would hear of these again. We would hear, too, of the village folk who live among them and whom the poet describes, if grimly, yet profoundly well. For these are alive for us, as for him, and in them there is something noble and beautiful to be found, something worthy of his art and of our remembrance.



## BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The selection of books for children is a far more serious matter than the selection of one's own reading. Writers of children's stories do not always realize how much heavier a responsibility they ought to assume than those who write for an older audience; for the child's mind, being in a much more receptive condition, does not so easily throw aside impressions as the mind largely occupied with other thought. Fiction, to the child, opens up a new and delightful country into which he wanders wherever his imagination tempts him, free from the onerous words of warning, and radiant in the joy of companionship with the characters and ideals of the stories read to him, or by him, to a degree far beyond what his elders ordinarily conceive.

It is not safe to trust the writer of children's stories to a full appreciation of this responsibility. He who places a book of stories in a child's hand owes it, first to the child and then to himself, to have made himself familiar with the nature of the stories contained within the covers. He must remember the important part which stories play in the early life of every child, either for good or for bad. Who does not remember that the closest companionships of his childhood were those formed with the heroes and heroines of the stories, which he devoured before the real world meant much to him; who does not remember how eagerly he looked to these characters for sympathy, how far he was inspired by their example, how he gained from them his earliest knowledge or misknowledge of natural phenomena?

There is no event in a child's early life so trivial that it may not be filled with important significance to the child itself, whose mind is as sensitive to lights and shadows as is a photographic film, and which is equally certain, in a true photographic manner, rather than through a camera, to reproduce the picture, so to speak. Those stories which contain the greatest educational value for the child are those which enable him to form a pure and noble idea of what man may be and do. The moral cannot be made too apparent, for this offends the child's mind; but, if the moral is absorbed unconsciously, then the child has received its influence, and its result is just as certain as any other event which becomes subject to the law of cause and effect. If truths are placed before the child, expressed in actions and persons instead of in words, he unconsciously makes ideals for himself, and of his own accord undertakes to live up to them.

## LITERARY NOTES

Few, if any, modern authors have won such deserving popularity with young readers as Sir Henry Newbold, "Submarine and Anti-Submarine," which contains a colored frontispiece and 20 full-page illustrations by Norman Wilkinson, R. L., and is published by Messrs. Longmans, is one of those books which appeal to love of adventure and to the spirit which achieves great things.

The S. P. C. K. are issuing a "Rural Problems" series under the editorship of the agriculturist, Mr. Christopher H. Turner. The subjects treated include "The Plagues of the Small Holder in the Problem of Reconstruction," "The Extension of Agricultural Food Supplies," "Land Settlement after the War," and "New Movements in Rural Education." The two last will be dealt with by the editor himself.

At the first of their book auctions, now recommencing, Messrs. Hodgson will offer an original edition of Burton's "Arabian Nights" in 15 volumes; Ackermann's repository, 40 volumes, and an edition de luxe of Meredith's works in 32 volumes.

WE issue lists at frequent intervals from our large and well assorted stock covering almost every conceivable subject. Let us know what you are interested in and we will gladly mail you lists covering that specific subject, as issued.

The John Clark Co.

1486 W. 25th Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

Supplying Old and Rare Books to

Collectors and Libraries

Throughout the World.

## BOOKS TO READ

"HOW THE WORLD VOTES" By Prof. Charles Seymour and Donald F. Frary. A very compact and yet fairly comprehensive narrative of the development of a popular electoral franchise in all important countries. . . . The Christian Science Monitor. "The standard treatise upon . . . the subject of various voting systems." "No book could be more interesting." "May be read through in a single sitting." New York Evening Sun. "752 pages, 2 volumes, 48 page illustrations, tabulated indexes. Bibliography. \$6.50 in box." "ENGLISH (SPEAKING) LEADERSHIP" A brief yet complete narrative of the achievements of the English speaking peoples in Government, Law, Science and Literature. . . . The book has won unanimous praise on all sides. 410 pages. Cloth. Index. \$2.75 net. Both works together \$5.00. Postpaid. From publishers or your bookseller. Est. 1851. C. A. NICHOLS COMPANY. Publishers of "History for Ready Reference."

The Pronunciation of Standard English in America

By GEORGE PHILIP KRAPP, Professor of English in Columbia University. Crown size. 7½ x 5. 16 x 2. 250 pages. \$1.50. "It is the purpose of this book to provide a rational method of examining pronunciation, the most important of the primary aspects of speech, in order that those who have a conscious of the matter may exercise it with justice both to themselves and to others."—From the Preface.

Oxford University Press AMERICAN BRANCH 35 West 32nd Street New York



## THE HOME FORUM

## In Duty's Name

Lo, here, Duty waits  
With finger on her lip, unsmiling,  
And yet with eyes of passionate desire  
Which yearn for that which is beyond  
all speech;  
Her mien austere, and yet her lofty  
look  
An inspiration and a benison.

It is in Duty's name that one must  
speak,  
Or let the silence prove more elo-  
quent.—Arlo Bates.

## Chaucer's Spring-Note

The earliest English poet of the first order, Geoffrey Chaucer, had nothing austere or sober in him; his song, John Drinkwater says in his "Prose Papers," was the spring-note of our verse, and into it he freely wove spring only of all the moods of nature. A light-hearted, gracious-humored man, the blown rose and withered leaf had no place in his poetry. . . . When the conduct of his story leads him to the contemplation of sorrow or ruined frailty, he makes a simple statement of the happening and passes from it without elaboration. But when he is singing, as he usually is, of laughter and good luck, he waits on them delightedly, and then it is that he turns continually to nature for colors whereby to heighten his expression and bear witness to his exultation in the beauty of health and the sanctity of joy. His attitude toward nature as expressed in his poetry, is wholly objective; he sees the spring flowers and hears the song of the birds, and they make him glad. He never suggests for a moment that nature is in any way related to his own personality, or that she is rejoicing with him. His only concern is that her sweetness and happiness are infectious, and that a virtue is constantly passing out of her for him to gather who will. The beneficence is unconscious on her part, a gracious dispensation of God.

"For certes, as at my devys,  
There is no place in paradys  
So good in for to dwellle or be  
As in that garden, thoughte me;  
For there was many a bryd synghing,  
Througheoute the yerde all thringing.  
In many places where nightingales,  
Alpes, finches, and wodevales,  
That in her swete song delysten,  
In thilke place as they habtyen.

And, trusteth wel, when I hem hearde  
Full lustily and wel I ferde;

And certes, when I herde hir song,  
—And saw the grene place among,  
In herte I wex so wonder gay,  
That I was never erst, or that day,  
So jolyf, nor so wel bigo,  
Ne mery in herte, as I was tho."

So fine a faculty is, indeed, not fashion-  
ed piecemeal; perception that re-

joices in the hawthorn and the tender  
colors of spring is not unstirred by  
the golden sheaves and the barren  
majesty of winter. But these emblems  
of change and the passing of beauty  
were of no service to Chaucer as poet;  
nature as a theme in his song he never  
accepted, but she was an inexhaustible  
symbol when he meditated the sweeter  
humors of the world. April has never  
since possessed any poet's blood quite  
so fully. A bird in spring song was  
enough at any moment to fill all earth  
with laughter for him. The sound will  
send him into the very garrulousness  
of delight.

"The briddes that han left hir song,  
Why! they han suffred cold so strong  
In wedres grille, and derk to sighte,  
Ben in May, for the sonne brighte,  
So glade, that they shewe in synghing,  
That in hir herte is swich lyking.  
That they mote synge an be light.  
Than doth the nightingale hir might  
To maken noyse, an synge blythe;  
Than is blisful, many a synthe.  
The cheleandre and the papin-  
jay."

To Mr. Stedman From  
Swinburne

The Pines, Putney Hill, S. W.  
April 4th, 1882.

My dear Mr. Stedman:  
It is a real gratification to see your  
friendly handwriting again. If ever I  
come to America, yours will probably  
be about the first address to which  
I shall betake myself. . . . The above  
is my standing address; where, though  
within a postal district (as you see), of  
London, I am practically in the country,  
on the verge of a great moor or  
downs, and within an easy walk of  
some of the loveliest woodland and  
meadow scenery in England. . . .

"Mary Stuart" has found no favor  
with the reading public, but has pro-  
cured me two satisfactions (I doubt  
Landon would never have permitted  
me the use of such a plural), which I  
prefer infinitely to six columns of adu-  
lation in The Times and any profit  
thence resulting. (1) A letter from the  
venerable and revered father—in  
age—of all living English (or other)  
poets, in which the illustrious author  
of "Philip van Artevelde" [Sir Henry  
Taylor] bestows such nobly cordial  
and unreserved praise on the play as I  
must not transcribe, but should like  
to show you. (2) An application from  
the editor of the "Encyclopædia Britan-  
nica"—who might, I suppose, in  
Macaulay's time, almost command the  
services of the most eminent schol-  
ars and historians of the country—to  
me, a mere poet, proposing that I  
should contribute to that great reposi-  
tory of erudition the biography of  
Mary Queen of Scots. I doubt if the  
like compliment was ever paid before  
to one of our "idle trade." To this task  
I am about to set myself as soon as I  
have finished my last narrative poem  
in nine parts—"Tristram of Lyonesse."  
I am now engaged on the last canto, or  
book, or whatever the reader may  
choose to call it.

My next volume, which will go to  
the press as soon as this main piece of  
resistance is ready to be served up,  
will contain, besides, upwards of fifty  
lyrical poems—mostly, of course,  
short; and the greater number of  
them studies of childhood or songs  
about children—and various odes and  
sonnets on literary, historic, and po-  
litical matters; among them a series  
of twenty-one sonnets on the English  
dramatic poets from 1550 to 1650,  
which I hope will interest those who  
share my devotion to that branch of  
our older poetry, and perhaps attract  
to the study of it some who have not  
yet embarked on that most deligh-  
ful and inexhaustible line of reading,  
which is to me (as far as enjoyment  
goes) all that ever it was to Charles  
Lamb. In that case I shall certainly  
have been of some service in my gen-  
eration.

Thanks for the little notice on my  
play. The only good one I have seen  
(with one Italian exception) is the  
work of a Russian, written in French  
(in Russ it would not have edited  
me). I shall look out for your article  
on Mr. Lowell, whose acquaintance I  
had the pleasure of making not long  
since (a very real pleasure it was to  
me), when he was kind enough to give  
me the above-mentioned Italian review  
of "Mary Stuart," which till then I  
had neither seen nor heard of. I shall like  
to see what you say of me in  
"Harper." I am truly obliged by your  
compliment with my request not to  
cite me—who have never yet gone in  
for autobiography—as a chronicler of  
myself.

—From "The Letters of Algernon  
Charles Swinburne," edited by  
Edmund Gosse and Thomas James  
Wise.

Raphael's Sense of  
Form

Among Italian painters none were  
so preoccupied by questions of form  
as were the Florentines. Indeed, the  
expression of form either by outline  
or modeling may be said to be the  
distinguishing characteristic of their  
school. To this passion for the reali-  
zation of the shapes of things, other  
considerations were sacrificed. In  
Venice, on the other hand, it was the  
problems of colored light which inter-  
ested the artists, and the study of  
atmosphere. It is true that Leonardo  
penetrated deep into the problems of  
the airy surroundings of things seen.  
But even he approached the subject  
more from its bearing upon form than  
upon color. The school to which  
Raphael belonged, the Umbrian, was  
much more in sympathy with the  
Venetians than with the Florentines.  
To him a figure primarily belonged to  
its surroundings. It might be the

VANCOUVER  
PINNACLES  
CALIFORNIA

Peaks of the Coast Range in San Benito County, California

Mountains Like Flower  
Petals

The California coast line is not par-  
ticularly exciting in itself, but it hides  
a wonderland immediately behind its  
rather uneventful serrations. Mon-  
terey is the one point of the coast  
which has a certain reputation for the  
picturesque, chiefly on account of its  
wind-blown cypresses and ragged  
rocks, which, in comparison to the  
rest of the shore, give an impression  
of grandeur reminiscent of such cliffs  
as Tintagel or Morthe. Striking in-  
land almost anywhere one soon comes  
upon some part of the Coast Range  
of mountains, always interesting, and  
often strangely alluring, rolling often  
with the round bossy character of  
English down country, but always  
steeper and larger in sweep. These  
foothills, as at Capistrano, for in-  
stance, are sometimes cultivated and  
grow miles upon miles of excellent  
beans which live and thrive on the  
dews and moist winds of the ocean,  
for there is little rain here.

Higher up are the intermittent rocky  
crests of the range. These are never  
very tremendous, and cannot disclose  
the crystalline beauty of the Yosemite  
mountain-waves, being a mere ripple  
of the earth compared to those giant  
rollers. However, they hold isolated  
secrets of unusual and unique interest.  
San Benito County, for instance, little  
known and written about, possibly be-  
cause of its proximity to the famous  
Monterey, possesses in Vancouver  
Peaks memorials of an upheaval that  
give one that thrill of awe inspired  
by individual piles of upward soaring  
rock. The steep valleys below, which  
are characteristic of southwestern  
country in the United States, in-  
crease the apparent size and height  
of the cliffs themselves, but the secret  
of their beauty is no doubt the ex-  
quisite spiral tendency such as one  
sees in the petals of flowers.

It would be a mistake to attribute  
Raphael's power of using helpers, and  
Michelangelo's failure to do so, merely  
to the genial disposition of the one,  
and the impatience of the other. Raphael  
was so taken up with the main idea  
of decoration—that is, the filling the  
spaces chosen to be decorated with  
compositions perfectly in harmony  
with their structural surroundings,  
that he was betrayed into the use of  
assistants. No doubt the painter, goaded  
on by the masterful Julius, sought help  
from inferior hands. In that the work  
might go on more quickly. Still, it is  
evident that Raphael did not feel the  
absolute incompatibility between his  
creations and their execution by inferior  
hands, as did Michelangelo. —From "Raph-  
ael," by Henry Strachey.

## Reality

Above the dissonance of time,  
And discord of its angry words,  
I hear the everlasting chime.  
The music of unjarring chords.  
—Horatius Bonar.

The Braking of the  
Hemp

Of all that the earth had yielded  
with or without the Kentucky farmer's  
help, of all that he can call his own  
within the limits of his land, nothing  
pleases him better than those still,  
brown fields where the shapely stacks  
of hemp stand amid the bare trees.  
Two months have passed since the cut-  
ting; the workmen are at it again. The  
stacks are torn down, the bundles  
scattered, the hemp spread out as once  
before. There to lie until the gums  
dissolve together the filaments of  
the fiber dissolve, until the bast be  
separated from the woody portion of  
the stalk, and the stalk itself be easily  
broken.

Some day you walk across the  
spread hemp, your foot goes through  
at each step, you stoop and take sev-  
eral stalks, snap them readily in your  
fingers. The ends stick out clean  
apart; and lo! hanging between them,

there it is at last—a festoon of wet,  
coarse, dark-gray riband, wealth of  
the hemp, sail of the wild Scythian  
centuries before Homer sang of him,  
sail of the Roman, dress of the Saxon  
and Celt, dress of the Kentucky pio-  
neer.

The rakers reappear at intervals of  
dry weather and draw the hemp into  
armfuls and set it up in shocks of con-  
venient size, wide flared at the bottom,  
well pressed in and bound at the top,  
so that the slanting sides may catch  
the drying sun and the sturdy base re-  
sist the strong winds. And now the  
fields are as the brown camps of  
armies—each shock a soldier's tent.  
Yet not dark always, at times snow-  
covered; and then the white tents  
gleam for miles in the winter sun-  
shine—the snow-white tents of the  
camping hemp.

Throughout the winter and on into  
early spring, as days may be warm or  
the hemp dry, the braking continues.  
At each nightfall, cleaned and baled, it  
is hauled on wagon-beds or slides to  
the barns or hemp-houses, where it is  
weighed for the work and the wages  
of the day. Last of all, the brakes  
have been taken from the field, some  
night—dear sport for the lads!—takes  
place the burning of the "hempheds,"  
thus returning their elements to the  
soil. To kindle a handful of tow and  
fling it as a firebrand into one of those  
masses of tinder; to see the flames  
spread and the sparks rush like  
swarms of red bees skyward through  
the smoke into the abysses of the  
night; to run from gray heap to gray  
heap, igniting the long line of signal  
fires, until the whole earth seems a  
conflagration and the heavens are as  
rosy as at morn; to look far away and  
desecry on the horizon an array of an-  
swering lights; not in one direction  
only, but leagues away, to see the  
fainter ever fainter glow of burning  
hempheds; this, too, is one of the  
experiences, one of the memories.

And now along the turnpikes the  
great loaded wagons pass slowly to  
the towns, bearing the hemp to the  
factories, thence to be scattered over  
land and sea. Some day when the  
winds of March are dying down, the  
sower enters the field and begins  
where he began twelve months ago be-  
fore—James Lane Allen, in "The  
Reign of Law."

## April

April is come to us, the air half-haze,  
The dimpling clouds, the light that  
flows about  
Like a soft streamlet, bubbling in and  
out,  
That never further than the hazel  
strays:  
April is come, and ever balmier days  
Press round to honor her, the lovely  
rout  
And choruses of wild-flowers, cuckoo-  
shout.  
The blossoms rustling through the  
forest maze.  
—Michael Field.

## "Beauty for Ashes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY, a mother may ask, did my  
boy have to fall before the  
battle-fire? Or, why, another may  
question, did he have to come back to  
me so cruelly maimed? For such, the  
presence of the eternal Christ, or Truth,  
is ready "to give unto them beauty for  
ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the  
garment of praise for the spirit of  
heaviness." A wonderful passage, that,  
in the wonderful King James transla-  
tion of the Scriptures. With its  
heartening, peace-giving import, it sat-  
isfies the hitherto unsatisfied ques-  
tioner as only the expression of  
divine Love can satisfy. For, leav-  
ing no mere void, it replaces all  
sense of emptiness with the verity  
of God's presence. God, or divine  
Principle, is never a thief to take  
something away from us but always  
the great Giver of endless reality.

Has God, or the real man in His  
image, ever fallen in battle? Could  
the spiritual likeness of Spirit be de-  
stroyed or even injured? The answer  
is, of course, a negative full of force.  
The real child of the Father is now  
where he has eternally been and eter-  
nally must be, in Mind, not in matter.  
And Mind, being infinite, is here. The  
divine Mind, moreover, could not pos-  
sibly be for an instant without its  
complete manifestation. Never has  
man been a physical presence so  
called; but forever, as spiritual idea  
showing forth the boundless variety  
of God's character, untouched by any  
phases of mortal belief, the perfect  
son of God clearly appears to the one  
all-knowing consciousness. The human  
counterfeit at the best affords but  
faint indications of the glorious origi-  
nal. And yet the excellency of divine  
Intelligence manifested is all that one  
has ever really known and appreciated.  
The inspiration of good is all that  
actually has been or will be, and it is  
now, perfectly tangible to the Mind  
which alone can understand.

As Mrs. Eddy says on page 81 of  
Science and Health, "Erase the figures  
which express number, silence the  
tones of music, give to the worms the  
body called man, and yet the produc-  
ing, governing, divine Principle lives  
on,—in the case of man as truly as in  
the case of numbers and of music,—  
despite the so-called laws of matter,  
which define man as mortal." Surely  
this living on is not a mere memory.  
One does not have to remember God;  
one must demonstrably see good face  
to face. Nor is the living on the mere  
passing of a finite soul out of a body  
on to some other state or plane.  
May it not rather be the occasion  
for man to experience the  
actual broadness of infinite life?  
In this true life or consciousness  
what has existed still exists as idea,  
not matter. The comforting knowl-  
edge of the presence of this limitless  
Mind manifest is not, then, a sort of  
communion with departed spirits. It  
is the sure reliance on and satisfaction  
with the one infinite Soul or Spirit  
which is God. That God is pouring  
forth all His goodness now, as always,  
man must rejoice to know.

There is a passage of peculiar gran-  
deur, touching on the immortality of  
the real man, on page 247 of Science  
and Health. There, under the sub-  
title, "Eternal beauty," Mrs. Eddy  
writes: "Beauty, as well as truth, is  
eternal; but the beauty of material  
things passes away, fading and flee-  
ing as mortal belief. Custom, educa-  
tion, and fashion form the transient  
standards of mortals. Immortality,  
exempt from age or decay, has a glory  
of its own,—the radiance of Soul. Im-  
mortal men and women are models of  
spiritual sense, drawn by perfect Mind  
and reflecting those higher concep-  
tions of loveliness which transcend all  
material sense."

Why should not all of good that we  
have cherished still go on in the divine  
consciousness in which true man is  
alertly living? Every lovable and de-  
pendable quality has always been in  
Mind, not in a material form. There  
it remains, as spiritually concrete and  
pleasant as it ever was. Stop but for  
a moment to think it over and you see  
that spiritual quality was that you liked  
best and depended most upon. As long  
as Principle continues active, just so  
long does every quality of Principle  
continue, realized, demonstrated,  
alive, absolutely near. This is the  
understanding that the genuine man  
is exactly as indestructible as God.  
To dwell with this understanding is  
to be unerringly glad eternally.

Even if one's hopes do seem to have  
been reduced to ashes, the turning to  
this Truth now must prove that the  
wretchedness of human mourning  
gives way before the ceaseless surety  
of Spirit. The beautiful and likewise  
practical joy of God takes the place of  
mortal regret and despair. On pages  
1 and 2 of "Miscellaneous Writings,"  
Mrs. Eddy points out that "The  
mounting sense gathers fresh forms  
and strange fire from the ashes of dis-  
solving self, and drops the world.  
Meekness heightens immortal attri-  
butes only by removing the dust that  
dims them. Goodness reveals another  
scene and another self seemingly  
rolled up in shades, but brought to  
light by the evolutions of advancing  
thought, whereby we discern the power  
of Truth and Love to heal the sick."  
Inevitably the turning away from hu-  
man self, self-pity, self-distrustfulness,  
means a better understanding of the  
Principle which never has failed. No  
matter how much the human applica-  
tion of Principle may seem to have  
been of little perceptible avail, now  
is the time to prove complete and per-  
manent healing.

"Awake, awake," says Isaiah. "Shake  
thyself from the dust," he urges.  
"Break forth into joy, sing together."

ye waste places of Jerusalem; for the  
Lord hath comforted his people." The  
son of Mind is safe in Mind. In the  
wholeness of spiritual energy the real  
man is still about the Father's busi-  
ness. More than this one could not  
wish. As to what constitutes the  
Father's business spiritual understand-  
ing alone can enlighten us. The  
battle or activity for Principle goes  
on; and the only man there ever  
has been still stands, whole and cou-  
rageous, as the expression of this sus-  
taining Principle. Thus, through the  
understanding of this Truth, God gives  
for the ashes of any material sense of  
things the beauty of the spiritual idea.

## Velvet Jacket Days

In "The New York of the Novelists,"  
Arthur Bartlett Maurice tells of how,  
several years ago, he talked with  
Richard Harding Davis on the New  
York literary atmosphere of the  
nineties.  
"Those days in my case," Mr. Davis  
said, "were what I call the velvet  
jacket days of our literary activity.  
Do you remember the velvet jacket  
of Robert Louis Stevenson?" The  
writer confessed that it was a  
familiar enough through the old  
portraits. "We had our own men  
then. Mr. Howells, Mr. Aldrich, Mr.  
Stockton, and the rest." Mr. Davis  
went on, "but Stevenson was the mag-  
netic, the dominating literary figure.  
Just as he himself had played the  
"sedulous ape" to others, so it was the  
fashion of young writers of five-and-  
twenty years ago to imitate him. He  
came to us and he brought with him  
his velvet jacket. It was a famous  
jacket, and became a kind of orfamme  
of the literary calling." "Something  
like Balzac's white monk's robe in the  
eighteen forties," was the suggestion.  
"Only Stevenson's jacket was destined  
to become the father of an illustrious  
line of jackets. We were young then,  
and we had other ideals. The day of  
commercialism had not yet come. We  
did not think and talk of how much  
a story earned for us. It was enough  
that we had a story in Harper's or  
Scribner's. With elation we told our  
friends about it and they read it and  
liked it or criticized it. Sometimes we  
insisted on reading it to them our-  
selves. But in that method danger  
lurked. A great many of the stories  
of those days could be traced to the  
velvet jacket. The young man sitting  
down at his writing table to construct  
a masterpiece had his pen, his pad, his  
bottle of ink. Also sometimes an idea.  
But to achieve the proper method of  
inspiration, to rouse himself to heights  
of creative frenzy, he needed the  
jacket—just like that of R. L. S. Sac-  
rifices were made in Bohemia in those  
days for that jacket, privations were  
endured. I never would wear one. My  
attitude in the matter was regarded  
as a fatal eccentricity. It placed me  
forever beyond the pale."

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and  
only Textbook on Christian  
Science Mind-healing, in one  
volume of 700 pages, may be  
read, borrowed or purchased  
at Christian Science Reading  
Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the follow-  
ing styles and bindings:

Cloth .....	\$3.00
Once sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper .....	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) .....	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) .....	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) .....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) .....	7.50

## FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and  
French ..... \$3.50 || Cloth ..... | \$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition ..... | 5.50 |

## GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and  
German ..... \$3.50 || Cloth ..... | \$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition ..... | 5.50 |

Where no Christian Science Read-  
ing Room is available the book will  
be sent at the above prices, express  
or postage prepaid, on either  
domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or  
by draft on New York or Boston  
should accompany all orders and  
be made payable to The Christian  
Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy  
may also be read, borrowed or  
purchased at Christian Science  
Reading Rooms, or a complete list  
with descriptions and prices will be  
sent upon application.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.  
Sole publishers of all authorized  
Christian Science literature

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of  
this newspaper and articles for publication  
should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively en-  
titled to the use for republication of all  
news dispatches credited to it or not other-  
wise credited in this paper and also the  
local news published herein.  
All rights of republication of special dis-  
patches herein are reserved to The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post  
Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance  
for mailing at a special rate of postage pro-  
vided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,  
1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY  
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c  
Single copies 3 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on  
sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms  
throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from  
any particular news stand where it is not  
now on sale, are requested to notify The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING  
In North ..... 2 cents || In South ..... | 2 cents |
Up to 16 pages .....	1 cent
Up to 24 pages .....	2 cents
Up to 32 pages .....	4 cents

Advertising charges given on application.  
The right to decline any advertisement is  
reserved.

## NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street,  
Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 212 Colorado Building,  
Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York  
City.  
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta,  
Georgia.  
WESTERN: Suite 1454 McCormick Build-  
ing, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank  
Building, San Francisco.  
CANADIAN: 707 Hope Chambers, Ottawa,  
Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN: 340 Collins Street, Mel-  
bourne, Victoria, Australia.

## ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City: 145 East 40th St.  
Chicago: 145 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City: 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.  
San Francisco: 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Los Angeles: 619 Joshua Green Bldg.  
Seattle: 619 Joshua Green Bldg.  
London: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCI. CE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, U.S.A.  
Sole publishers of  
all authorized Christian Science literature,  
including

The Christian Science Journal,  
The Christian Science Monitor,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,  
The Christian Science Evangelist,  
The Christian Science Beacon,  
The Christian Science Torch,  
The Christian Science Light,  
The Christian Science Star,  
The Christian Science Banner,  
The Christian Science Standard,  
The Christian Science Herald,  
The Christian Science Review,  
The Christian Science Messenger,  
The Christian Science Advocate,  
The Christian Science Liberator,



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### "The Retort Courteous"

THERE never was a moment when the Irish question was nearer solution than today. In the era of Sinn Féin this may seem a rash thing to say; yet it is a truism. Nor is this the case because the Consulate is that of Mr. Lloyd George in the twentieth century rather than that of Mr. Pitt in the eighteenth, or of Dutch William in the seventeenth. It is so because the world is steadily awakening to the fact that it is ideas rather than material phenomena that count. The conspirators who rolled the world, as it were, over the brink into Armageddon did not perceive this. If they had, all the King's horses and all the King's men would have been employed to tug it in the opposite direction. As it was when the battle was joined, and the trumpets of Truth began to blare, the walls of many Jerichos fell down; and the walls of all these Jerichos were not built along the Rhine.

Men, in plain English, had begun to think as they had never thought before. Ideas were crashing through the world like shells, only that these were blowing conventions to pieces instead of dugouts. Gradually some of these ideas began to disturb the slumbers of Irish Unionism. It might have been imagined that the "shaloos" of "Young Ireland" and of Home Rule, of the Land League and of Sinn Féin, would have kept Irish Unionism thoroughly awake. But to have imagined that would have been to have misunderstood Ireland. The wild ass of Irish Nationalism, if the simile may be adapted without the slightest intention of offense, stamped and scampered over the head of the Unionist Bahram, but Bahram slumbered on. He did, that is to say, until the shells of Armageddon began to explode all about him. Then, however, it was that the Bahram MacDonald sat up, and began to rub his eyes.

Now the truth is that, long before the various Irish Land Acts and the sweet amenities of the Land League had completely altered the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland, the landlord had ceased to count as leader amongst the people. "Himself" might draw his "rins" or what he could of them, but, next to the priest, the real political force in the country was becoming that most undesirable of institutions, the "gombeen man." It is all very well for the Unionist to rage against the influence of the priest in Irish politics, but it would be very much more to the point for the Unionist to ask himself the reason for this influence. It is quite true that the inquiry would have to extend over some three centuries of Irish history, and that it would not prove a very exhilarating one to the pursuer, but it would teach him many things, and amongst these how the "gombeen man" became the "gombeen man," and why Mr. de Valera extinguished Mr. Dillon.

The end of the inquiry would, however, leave "Himself," if he were to undertake it, in the year of grace 1919, with a Sinn Féin parliament masquerading in Ireland, and that "distressful" country enjoying itself, as it has rarely enjoyed itself before. Now all this may, as Marshal Canrobert once said, be magnificent, but it is not war. In other words the ultimate of national aspiration is not a glorified Donnybrook, but a peaceful and prosperous people. "Himself," caught in the vortex of post-Armageddon ideas and ideals, has suddenly awakened to all of this. And so Sir Horace Plunkett boards an American liner, and follows in the footsteps of "the Chief" or "Tay Pay" round the States. Of course O'Donnell is outraged. It is entirely against all the rules for MacDonald to be talking for the country instead of a faction, in the name of Christianity rather than of a sect. If this sort of thing were to become infectious Ireland might become a nation in spite of the parties.

For it is quite useless to pretend any longer that Lord Rosbery's "predominant partner" is opposing Home Rule. It is the religious animosities of O'Donnell and MacDonald that are preventing Home Rule. The "predominant partner," who happens to be responsible for the government of the country, exercises an unwilling military control, of which he is rapidly tiring, for the sake of preserving the peace. As a well known British minister demanded only a few years ago, of the Nationalists, "Do you wish us to withdraw military control from the country, in order that the Union of Hearts may be demonstrated in the flowing of blood?"

The world continues to turn, however, if the "bull" may be tolerated, even in the bog of Allen. And so here is Sir Hubert Gough, the general who, in the Curragh of Kildare of all places in Ireland, was for sheathing his sword, if Mr. Asquith had the temerity to give the order for the troops to march on Belfast, in the most decorous manner possible, helping to organize a new party for securing the government of Ireland by the Irish, and the settlement of Irish affairs in Ireland. Recollection is carried back, in a moment, to that Ireland of the eighteenth century, in which Grattan, and Flood, and Curran made the parliament house on College Green ring with an eloquence second in no way to that of Pitt and Fox, of Burke and Sheridan, at Westminster, and two of these were Irishmen. Sir Hubert undoubtedly remembers all this, and, being an Irishman, dreams of a new parliament on College Green in which Irishmen shall revive the glories of the past.

A man with a cooler head than Sir Hubert, and gifted with a more statesmanlike insight, Sir Horace Plunkett, can dream his dreams too of St. Stephen's Green, without forgetting any of the difficulties. Sir Horace knows well enough that the great difficulty is the religious one, but even that does not cause him to despair. On the contrary he boldly faces the fact, and calls upon both sides to face it with him, and so to begin to overcome it. Certain it is that there is great hope for success at the present moment. For the truth of the matter is that both MacDonald and O'Donnell are becoming a little weary of the strenuousness of the struggle. It was all very well in the good old easygoing days of Isaac Butt

and Mr. Shaw. Then a man might be an Irish member, ride peaceably to hounds, and regularly attend the Horse Show in Dublin. The appearance of "the Chief" upon the scene changed all that. Mr. Parnell discovered the untold possibilities of moving "That the House report progress" or "That the House do now adjourn." He and Mr. Biggar kept members out of bed night after night by this simple process, and things have been going from bad to worse ever since. So, today, in the very weariness of effort Sir Horace proposes that O'Donnell and MacDonald should cease their fruitless battle. And here is the sign of the times, Lord Middleton and Sir Hubert Gough say so likewise. For once, indeed, MacDonald answers O'Donnell with "the retort courteous."

### I. W. W. Activity Goes On

THERE is no denying, and there should be no ignoring, the evidence that I. W. W. propaganda and I. W. W. plans for further activities in the near future are still going on in the United States, apparently but little hindered by anything thus far done by governmental agencies to discourage them. The discovery and publication, now and then, of secret methods of circulation of incendiary literature evidently result in some modification of the methods, but the circulation of the literature persists. Efforts of this character by agencies of the organization in the eastern part of the country, more obviously than ever before, center in New York City, while those exerted in the northwest appear to be well distributed among several of the larger cities of Washington and Oregon. Chicago, at the present time, seems to be regarded as a congenial spot, and appears likely to be the scene of the proposed national convention of the I. W. W., early in May. The Nation will naturally observe with interest the conduct of this proposed meeting, which, if held, will be the first of the kind, on anything like so impressive a scale, in the United States. While it is nearly two years since the notorious "People's Council of America" sought hospitality in Illinois, after being denied it in neighboring states, it is still remembered that that gathering was promised protection by Mayor Thompson, and that Governor Lowden called out state troops and prevented the holding of the meeting, on the ground of the alleged disloyalty of the organization.

It is worth while to note that utterances similar in tone and purport to those of the I. W. W. are now appearing in association with the names of other organizations, such as, in New York, the National Civil Liberties Bureau, while in the northwest Bolshevik literature is reported to have been distributed by the League for Democracy at Home, the Socialist Party, and the Workers International Industrial Union. Meetings of considerable proportions are held from time to time which afford an idea of the aims, methods, and temper of some of the dissatisfied alien population. One night recently there was, in one of the important cities of the northwest, a gathering of about 500 foreigners called to protest against alleged discrimination against alien labor. Here the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, which admits to membership only men avowedly loyal to the government of the United States, was denounced, and resolutions were adopted for publication in the press and for transmission to representatives of European governments in Washington. This meeting was apparently held without the knowledge of the local authorities. It is gratifying to note that, judging from an occasional utterance by those identified with objectionable propaganda, as well as from statements by representatives of regular Labor organizations in the United States, that there is evidently no connection or sympathy between these two elements of the population.

The fact should not be lost sight of that leaders of the I. W. W. are turning their attention to their members and sympathizers who have been convicted of violations of law and are serving sentences in penal institutions. While some of the language used in unidentified literature which has been apprehended savors of violence in this connection, the steps actually taken, so far as they appear, are by way of the courts. When the I. W. W. does go to law it apparently believes in going in a typically vigorous fashion, if extent of documents counts for anything. At least this seems to have been the case in the federal court in Chicago, the other day, in appeal proceedings in behalf of the ninety-three members of the organization in the Leavenworth Penitentiary. In this instance the I. W. W. attorneys sued out a writ of error, and the assignment of errors covered a mere trifle of 1040 pages.

As straws indicate something concerning the wind, so bits of propaganda literature, caught on their way over the country, show the temper of its authors, whoever they may be. One such scrap, recently apprehended, was to the effect that the United States had "a flabby public opinion" that would be terrified and helpless in the face of a show of violence. Too great leniency does not help to destroy such a misconception of the American mentality, but rather develops contempt for the government. Leniency encourages boldness among would-be mischief-makers. There should unquestionably be vigilance everywhere, and if violations of law take place there should be prompt, effectual action by the authorities.

### Tzecho-Slovakia's Need

THE appeal made, recently, by Miss Masaryk, daughter of the President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, to the people of Great Britain for help to meet the dire needs of the Tzecho-Slovak peoples will surely meet with an earnest response far beyond the borders of the United Kingdom. As was justly pointed out, a short time ago, by the committee of the recently formed Anglo-Tzech Relief Fund in a letter to The Times of London, the Tzecho-Slovaks, by their heroic conduct during the entire period of the war, steadily undermined the Austrian Army, thereby shortening the great struggle, but thereby also brought upon themselves untold hardship and suffering. Their country has been stripped and denuded of food and clothing, whilst everything that German ingenuity and cunning could devise to cripple national life has been done.

In the course of her appeal, Miss Masaryk has a

terrible story to tell, a story of a nation struggling valiantly against desperate conditions, pressed hard on all sides, and tried, individually and collectively, as few nations have been tried, yet steadfastly refusing to give in. Thus, speaking of Austria's brutal policy, Miss Masaryk says: "They tried their best to rob us of everything and they succeeded. But we won't die, we are destined to live, and we have a word to say in the world's history. Now is the time that Great Britain can help us, and in helping us help the world's peace."

Such an appeal, launched as it evidently is only after every effort to find a way out for themselves has been made, is sure of an instant response. The Tzecho-Slovaks during the war have shown themselves to be preeminently a people who do things. Thus when, in the early days of the struggle, Austria attempted to make the Tzecho-Slovaks fight against their fellow Slavs in Russia, they deserted the Austrian armies, not in companies but in regiments, and, organizing themselves into a separate force, fought for Russia. Then when Russia collapsed, and the Ukrainians with whom they were co-operating threw themselves into the arms of the Germans so as to escape the Bolsheviks, the Tzecho-Slovaks refused to submit, repudiated with contempt the offer of the Emperor Charles of Austria to grant them "amnesty" and "autonomy," and, turning their faces east, commenced, undismayed, a march half round the world to join forces with the Allies at Vladivostok. The story of the march is, of course, one of the great stories of history, and, as the account of it began to filter through to the outside world, men everywhere began to understand the Tzecho-Slovaks better, and to recognize them as a great people, a people who had already attained to a large vision, and a willingness calmly and resolutely to sacrifice themselves for it, which placed them well in the van of human progress.

When, therefore, such a people as this asks for help, it will certainly not ask in vain. As Miss Masaryk's letter clearly shows, the Tzecho-Slovaks have no intention of giving way for a moment in the struggle. They merely ask those who are able to do so to come over and help them. The Supreme Council for Supply and Relief is, of course, sending food to the utmost of its ability, but many things besides food are needed in a country deliberately stripped of every necessary. There is, therefore, much work for the Anglo-Tzech Relief Fund to do, and such a fund may justly claim, and will surely be accorded, generous support.

### The Earlier U.S.S. George Washington

NOR for a long time has the name of the first President of the United States been brought so frequently to the eye and the tongue of all sorts of people as it has been in these recent days of League of Nations debates and trans-Atlantic presidential voyaging. Now a Washington policy figures in popular talk; again it is a ship that brings his name to mention. Yet it is probably safe to say that hardly an infinitesimal fraction of the people who exhibit a full line of information about the U. S. S. George Washington in which President Wilson has been traveling forth and back between the United States and France have any detailed knowledge of that antecedent American warship, the George Washington of Mediterranean fame, that introduced the Stars and Stripes to the Dardanelles and the Turks in Constantinople at a time when the United States was too young to be known or thought of in Europe and very far indeed from having a President received with honor in councils of the European powers. Rather was the American Republic under tribute to the Eastern world in those days, for as the Eighteenth Century turned into the Nineteenth the Barbary pirates were still exerting a powerful check upon the shipping of the great carrying nations, and it was in bearing the United States tribute money to the Dey of Algiers in the year 1800 that the George Washington of those days became the central feature in a series of diplomatic adventures such as make the career of the modern George Washington, despite its intimate and important diplomatic relationship, appear somewhat lacking in color.

The fun began for Captain William Bainbridge's George Washington as soon as she had anchored under the guns of the Dey's batteries, in September, 1800. The Dey allowed her to transfer the tribute money which was to assure United States shipping for one year against piratical attacks from the Algerians, then pressed the American vessel into his service for a voyage to Constantinople, whither he wished to send some two hundred envoys and upward of \$500,000 to appease his overlord, the Sultan, who had been seriously offended by the Dey's friendly treaty with France at a time when Turkey, with Great Britain as ally, was carrying on a war against Napoleon in Egypt. The Dey's argument, as Maclay relates the story, ran as follows to the American commander: "You pay me tribute and thus become my slaves; therefore I may order you as I think proper." It was effective, even, to start the vessel out of the roadstead flying the Algerian flag. But a different story might have been told if the position of the frigate under the Dey's batteries had not given his argument peculiar weight of advantage, as witness the fact that the Algerian colors were replaced by the Stars and Stripes as soon as the vessel got out of range.

The arrival of the George Washington at Constantinople gave the Sultan his first official advices of the existence of a nation in North America, and he was pleased to show the visitors honors that contrasted notably with his harsh treatment of the Dey's envoys. Among other presents he gave to the American commander a firman entitling him to the protection of the Sultan in any part of the Turkish Empire. Members of the Diplomatic Corps thereafter made haste to show the American some attention, and he, in his turn, after taking a trip in his long boat into the Black Sea for the sake of being the first to hoist the American flag there, gave a dinner that was unique in its international significance. He had the four corners of his table marked with decanters containing fresh water from the four quarters of the globe; representatives of Europe, Asia, Africa and America sat down together to the feast; and, of the flesh, fruits, bread and other food served to them, a sample of each sort

from each quarter of the globe was presented at the same time.

How the George Washington carried back to Algiers the Sultan's demand that the Dey declare war forthwith upon France, how the Dey sought to impress the ship once more into special service, and how the American commander turned the Dey's threats into cringing obeisances by showing the firman given him by the Sultan, would be enough of themselves to keep the name of Captain Bainbridge and his fine old frigate fresh in the thoughts of naval men. A final act was of a sort to maintain the fame of craft and commander internationally. As Bainbridge was ready to sail for home, the Dey declared war on France, threatening the French in his domain with dire penalties if they remained there forty-eight hours thereafter. In default of other ships to take them away, Bainbridge placed the George Washington at their disposal, and landed them safely at Alicante. As this service was performed while the United States and France were at war, it has doubtless done its share to keep alive good feeling between these nations since those days. Napoleon himself, though nominally an enemy, gave his assurances that such kindness would be "always remembered and reciprocated with pleasure whenever an occasion offered."

### Notes and Comments

THE expression "the long arm of coincidence" is quite commonly attributed to Mr. Haddon Chambers, and certainly occurs in his drama, "Captain Swift." It is, of course, an adaptation rather than anything else, for, like Sir Joseph Porter, its sisters, and its cousins, and its aunts are many. Be that as it may, according to a correspondent in a London paper, it reached over from London to Amiens, a little time ago, and took a letter in its hand, as thus: A French gentleman, waiting at the post office counter, handed an envelope to an Englishman who was also waiting, and asked if the direction was written correctly. To his intense surprise the Englishman discovered that it was going to his own house, on the South Coast. On inquiry it proved that the Frenchman's wife had rented the house from the agents in whose hands the Englishman had left it. And there, in an Amiens post office, they met and consulted over the address.

EVERYBODY knows the man who now and then writes a letter and forgets to sign his name, but it takes the expert who has been studying the advertising possibilities of country newspapers in Missouri to find the business man who can write a business letter without giving in it any information such as a business letter is supposed to convey. As the matter is rehearsed in the last University of Missouri journalism bulletin, it appears that all the country publishers wish to secure advertising contracts. Yet what chance has the man who merely writes to the agent: "Would like to get in on that contract. Thanking you in advance for favor, I am," etc.? He tells nothing at all that the agent needs to know. Whereas the publisher who telegraphed, "Would like that contract. Have sworn circulation seventeen hundred, rate fifteen cents, regular commission," got the contract by return mail, just because he showed intelligence.

THE feeling of confidence in the success of the cause of the Allies, which was naturally one of the inspirations of the United States troops, and added to their effectiveness in the war against Germany, is well illustrated by a story told of New York soldiers in France who exchanged their silver for German coins. One, a Negro, upon being asked by his colonel why he did this, replied: "Why, we's gwine to spen' it in Germany, of co'se. Ain't dat wah we's a-gwine?"

CONSIDERING the fact that the problem of unemployment is assuming considerable proportions in the United States, it is interesting to hear that an \$8000-a-year position is going begging in Massachusetts. The place is that of the Public Service Commissioner made vacant by the resignation of Joseph B. Eastman, who is now a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such a condition of affairs exemplifies what has many times been emphasized, that it is not the man who really has skill, ability, and willingness to work who need have any concern for the future.

THE continued supremacy of A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, which has recently assumed large proportions in some of the western states of the American Union, would seem to be hanging decidedly in the balance now that at least four of the state officers selected or appointed as non-partisan leaguers are in open revolt against what they term his "autocratic political rule." Whether or not the implication involved in such a charge is true, indications would seem to show that autocracy is liable to creep in even when every effort is made to prevent it from doing so, and it will probably always be so until it is realized that democracy must be the natural outcome of democratic thought, and not something to be imposed upon people as an outside form of government.

THE pamphlet to Lord Liverpool and the Parliament, written by Walter Savage Landor in 1813, of which two copies only are known to exist, makes highly spirited reading. In it he sets out, with keen concern and much energy of indignation, to criticize the magnanimity with which Europe, and more especially England, showed themselves inclined to treat Napoleon after the Battle of Leipsic, Napoleon whom Landor regarded as a criminal, fit only for the gallows. Of Elba, he declared prophetically that it was "a rat-trap open at both ends, from which it was impossible that Napoleon should not escape." Was the Congress of Vienna, he asked in bitter scorn, with its "well-dressed ambassadors and ingenious state papers," to produce nothing more lasting than another Treaty of Utrecht? He called in vain for the temper of Lord Chatham which should deliver the country from a mere "experimental peace." Within a year of Napoleon's banishment to the "rat-trap open at both ends," he was back in France, and Europe was once more plunged into war.